THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR MARCH 1806:

With a View of LOUDON CASTLE, *in Ayrshire.*

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for *March* 1806,	162
High Water at *Leith* for *April*	ib.
Description of the View,	163
Memoirs of the late Marquis *Cornwallis*,	ib.
New Mode of Entail,	166
Celestial Phenomena for *April*,	ib.
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts,	167
Account of *Alexander Selkirk*, with a Description of the Island of *Juan Fernandez*,	169
Account of the Origin and Progress of *Scottish* Commerce,	172
Tour thro' the South of *Ireland*, by an *American* Gentleman,	175
Suggestions on the utility of forming some new Lines of Road in *Scotland*,	179
Anecdotes of the early life of Mr *Pitt*,	182
Account of *William Wight*, the Poet of *Ednam*,	184
On the Moral Character of the Lower Orders in the Metropolis,	186
Indictment against *Jean Maxwell* the *Galloway* Sorceress,	189
—Verdict of the Jury,	191
Account of *Tamahama*, Chief of the *Sandwich* Islands,	192
Present State of the Colony in *New South Wales*,	194

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Anecdotes of the Life of Sir *James Steuart*, Bart.	197
New Works published in *Edinburgh*,	200
Scottish Literary Intelligence,	201
Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign,	202

POETRY.

Lines from *Little*'s Poems,	204
Answer to ditto,	ib.
A Dialogue on the Virtues of Snuff,	205
Answer to the *Ettrick* Shepherd	206
A Ballad, by the *Ednam* Poet,	208
The Sea Gull,	ib.
Proceedings of Parliament,	209
House of Lords,	ib.
—Case of Lord *Ellenborough*,	ib.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

Historical Affairs,	214
—Capture of the *Cape of Good Hope*,	ib.
—*America*,	219
—*West Indies*,	221
—*Germany*,	ib.
—*Prussia* and *Hanover*,	223
—*France*,	224
—*Italy*,	225
—Conquest of *Naples*,	ib.
—*Holland*,	227
—Sack of *Medina*,	228
—Naval Operations,	ib.
—Domestic Intelligence,	231
—Trial of General *Picton*,	232
—Funeral of Mr *Pitt*,	ib
Scottish Chronicle,	235
—Court of Session,	ib.
—Trade of the *Clyde* in 1805,	ib.
—At *Port Glasgow*,	ib.
—Civil Appointments,	236
—Members of Parliament,	ib.
—Military Appointments,	ib.
—Ecclesiastical Appointments,	ib.
Marriages,	237
Births,	ib.
Deaths,	238
Scots Fiars,	240
Prices of Stocks,	ib.
Prices of Grain per quarter Corn Exchange, *London*,	ib.
Prices of Grain at *Haddington*,	ib.
Prices of Meal in *Edinburgh* Market,	ib.

State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Feb. 26. to March 25. 1806, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1806.		Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Feb.	26	29.67	40	38	0.1	Sleet
	27	29.4	34	39	0.06	Snow
	28	29.9	32	41	0.09	Ditto
March	1	29.91	38	53	0.02	Shower
	2	29.82	41	49	—	Clear
	3	29.81	43	49	—	Ditto
	4	30.07	44	55	—	Ditto
	5	30.2	40	57	—	Ditto
	6	30.25	41	48	—	Ditto
	7	30.3	40	51	—	Ditto
	8	29.9	39	48	0.03	Showers
	9	29.5	35	37	0.04	Snow
	10	29.11	33	37	0.05	Ditto
	11	29.11	31	35	0.06	Ditto
	12	29.11	25	40	—	Ditto
	13	29.11	26	46	—	Clear
	14	29.12	19	47	—	Ditto
	15	29.35	28	48	—	Ditto
	16	29.5	26	44	—	Ditto
	17	29.5	32	41	—	Ditto
	18	29.5	35	40	0.02	Sleet
	19	29.61	36	41	0.05	Rain
	20	29.4	39	43	0.03	Ditto
	21	29.81	40	53	—	Clear
	22	29.81	36	41	0.05	Rain
	23	29.4	42	48	0.03	Showers
	24	29.51	42	50	—	Clear
	25	29.6	40	40	0.1	Shower

Quantity of Rain 1.72

High Water at LEITH For APRIL 1806.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Tu. 1	0	9	0	34
W. 2	1	0	1	25
Th. 3	1	50	2	15
Fr. 4	2	41	3	7
Sa. 5	3	33	3	59
Su. 6	4	25	4	52
M. 7	5	19	5	45
Tu. 8	6	11	6	37
W. 9	7	3	7	29
Th. 10	7	53	8	16
Fr. 11	8	40	9	3
Sa. 12	9	26	9	47
Su. 13	10	9	10	30
M. 14	10	52	11	13
Tu. 15	11	34	11	57
W. 16	—		0	18
Th. 17	0	40	1	2
Fr. 18	1	26	1	50
Sa. 19	2	15	2	40
Su. 20	3	7	3	35
M. 21	4	3	4	32
Tu. 22	5	2	5	32
W. 23	6	2	6	32
Th. 24	7	1	7	30
Fr. 25	7	58	8	26
Sa. 26	8	53	9	20
Su. 27	9	48	10	10
M. 28	10	35	11	1
Tu 29	11	25	11	49
W. 30	—		0	13

MOON's PHASES.

FOR APRIL 1806.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

D. H. M.

Full Moon, 3. 7. 43. Morn.
Last Qurtr. 10 11. 9. Even.
New Moon. 18. 8. 42. Morn.
First Qurtr. 25. 7. 53. Even,

THE

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Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For MARCH 1806.

Description of the View *of* Loudon Castle.

LOUDON Castle, the ancient seat of the Earls of Loudon, and now the property of the Countess of Loudon and Moira, is situated in Ayrshire, on the banks of the water of Irvine, and surrounded with extensive woods of the finest timber.

The Castle is now undergoing a thorough repair, with considerable additions, under the direction of the celebrated architect Mr Elliot.

The present view is of the south front, and represents the castle as it is now finishing. The place is capable of very great improvement; and from the taste and opulence of the noble proprietors, it is probable it will soon be made one of the finest places in Britain.

Memoirs of the late Marquis Cornwallis.

THIS nobleman was descended from an ancient and illustrious family, who, in the reign of Edward the third, came over from Ireland, and settled in Suffolk. An ancestor of this family, John Cornwalleys, was a sheriff of London in the year 1377, and knight of the shire in two parliaments of Richard the second's reign. The Lordship of Brome (which gives title to the presumptive heir) came into the family by marriage about this time. In the reign of Henry VII. William Cornwallis was among those who were certified to be capable of supporting the dignity of knighthood. The dignity of baron was conferred in 1661 upon Sir Frederic Cornwallis, by Charles II. on account of the attachment he had displayed to the royal cause during the eventful period of the civil wars, "having (as "the preamble sets forth) from his "youth, with great fidelity, served "King Charles I. in court and "camp, for which he suffered the "loss of his estate."

Marquis Cornwallis was born the 31st of Dec. 1738, and seems to have been intended, from his cradle, for the army. He accordingly entered into the service at a very early age, and we find him in 1758 a captain in Colonel Craufurd's light infantry; three years after this he accompanied the Marquis of Granby to the continent as one of his aids du-camp, and was in the fields of Germany under the most skilful and celebrated generals of the day. In 1761 he was promoted to the rank

of

of lieutenant-colonel of the 12th regiment of foot, at which time he was in the House of Commons as representative of the borough of Eye. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Earl Cornwallis, in the year 1762, who was the fifth peer of his family, and in 1765 was nominated one of the lords of the bed chamber, and about the same time was honoured with the appointment of aid du camp to his present Majesty. During this period his lordship frequently voted against the minister, and sometimes took what is called the popular side of the question; in particular, when the memorable bill for securing the legislative power of Great Britain over the American colonies was introduced into the House of Lords, Earl Cornwallis was one of the five at the head of whom was the venerable Earl Camden, who refused their consent to that measure. In 1766 he was promoted to the command of the 33d regiment of foot, which he held till his death, so that whatever opposition he thought proper to make to the administration, it no ways impeded his success in obtaining military rank. Two years after this, his lordship married Miss Jemima Julikens Jones, daughter of James Jones, Esq. With this lady, who brought him two children, a son and daughter, he enjoyed every felicity the marriage state is susceptible of, until he was called to embark with his regiment for America. On this occasion Lady Cornwallis, inconsolable at the idea of parting with him, applied to his uncle, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, at her request, procured the King's leave of absence. But notwithstanding, military duty prevailed over conjugal affection, and a nice sense of honour urged his lordship to proceed with the forces to America. The separation, however, proved too much for the countess, who literally fell a victim to her love, and died of grief.

Shortly after his Lordship's arrival in America, we find him acting as an able and indefatigable partizan, with the rank of major-general, under Sir W. Howe. His Lordship's first enterprize in 1777, was an attempt to surprise an American post, in the neighbourhood where he then lay, in which he in part succeeded, and soon after this he received orders from General Howe to abandon the Jerseys, and in July embarked with the English commander in chief on the expedition to the Chesapeak.

After performing various services during the different campaigns of the American war, his Lordship had the misfortune to be under the necessity of surrendering with the troops under his command to the confederated French and American armies on the 17th of October 1781, at York-Town, into which place Lord Cornwallis had withdrawn his little army, in full confidence of holding out until the arrival of succours which had been promised him. Destitute even of ammunition, his Lordship, unwilling to expose the remains of his gallant army, consented to capitulate, and the terms were, on the whole, not unfavourable. After this unfortunate business, Lord Cornwallis returned to England, where he continued till the year 1792, when he went out as Governor-General of Bengal.

Marquis Cornwallis was the wisest governor of India, and the only one who encouraged a system of peace and conciliation. His idea of the government was that of a territory not to be extended, but improved; a country not to be oppressed, but reconciled. His character was happily conformable to the principles of his government. Simplicity and honesty were the strong traits of his character; and his moderation and benevolence spurned the mean ambition of trampling upon the subject powers of this vast empire, and swelling the train of Indian vassals. But above all he abhorred that low intrigue,

so

so well known by the name of subsidiary treaties. Too generous to govern by intrigue, too honest to rule by force, he was desirous to lay the foundations of his government in the common acknowledgement and perception of its justice. His code of Indian law was humanity.

No sooner did he arrive in India than a war broke out between the Company and Tippoo Sultan, son of Hyder Ally, who, from small beginnings, had acquired extensive territories, and an immense army. The conduct of hostilities was at first intrusted to the Madras Government, but little or no progress being made, the governor-general left Calcutta, and proceeded to the scene of action, where he arrived on the 12th of Dec. 1790. After various successes, his lordship at length obliged the Sultan to accept of such terms as he chose to dictate. Tippoo consented to cede part of his dominions, paid a large sum of money, and undertook to furnish a more considerable portion of treasure within a limited period. Two of the Sultan's sons were delivered as hostages for the due performance of the treaty, and it is only justice to a prince whom we have been accustomed to style a barbarian, to observe, that he fulfilled every article of the treaty with scrupulous punctuality. This important war being thus ended, Lord Cornwallis returned to England, and though he nobly refused to be enriched out of the plunder acquired by his gallant army, honours and employments, so well earned, awaited him at home. He was created a Marquis in 1792, and admitted to the privy council; and in addition to his other appointments was nominated to the lucrative office of master-general of the ordnance.

Returning once more to the bosom of domestic happiness, the Marquis seemed to promise to himself a life of ease and quiet in his native country. Such, however, was not his destiny. Ireland was disorganized, and the English power there shook to its very centre. It was even doubtful how long it would remain an appendage to Great Britain; for it was menaced by insurrection within, and invasion from without. One of these events had actually taken place, and the other soon followed. In this critical state of affairs, the eyes of the Cabinet and the nation were once more turned towards him, and he was invested with the vice-regal powers, amidst the acclamations of both kingdoms. His administration was short; but it was successful. The union of the insurgents was dissolved, the disaffected disarmed, and an invading enemy taken captive.

The restoration of tranquillity in Ireland was soon succeeded by its union with Great Britain, on which Marquis Cornwallis resigned the government of the country, and returned to England. Here he was soon called upon to act a distinguished part in the negociations which were opened for a general peace, being in 1801 appointed the plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the congress assembled for effecting that desirable object. The result was, the peace of Amiens. The life of Lord Cornwallis was a series of honourable exertions in the service of his country, with very short intervals of repose. Little more than two years elapsed, after his return from France, when government was again desirous of availing itself of his talents and experience. The affairs of India were in a critical state, and no person seemed so proper to restore them, as one under whose auspices they had formerly been so flourishing. The appointment of governor-general was accordingly offered him, and he accepted it, with a strong presentiment that he could not survive the ordinary period during which that office is held. His health had been sensibly

on the decline for some months previous to his embarkation; and he had every reason to dread the effects of a tropical atmosphere, upon a frame already yielding to the hand of time, and impaired by the variety of services in which he had been employed under every vicissitude of climate. Soon after his arrival in the East Indies, he set out to take the command of the army, when he was arrested by the hand of death at Ghazeepore, in the province of Benares, on the 5th of October. The Marquis is succeeded in his honours and estates by his only son, Charles Viscount Brome, who is married to Louisa, one of the daughters of the Duke of Gordon.

On a New Mode of Making ENTAILS.

SIR,

I happened lately to be in Berwickshire, visiting an old acquaintance, who one day had a number of his neighbours at dinner. In the course of the afternoon, the subject of entails was introduced, when it was allowed on all hands, that they, for the most part, had the effect of preserving the estate together, if not for the descendants, at least for a branch of the family of the entailer, which appeared to be the original design of them. In the course of the conversation on this subject, I was not a little amused with an observation of one of the company, a Mr G——, who seemed to think that all our entailers were wrong when they made their entails to prevent their estates going out of their family, without, at the same time, taking means to procure a family, by obliging the substitute to marry. He informed us, that he has lately entailed his estate, (which has been handed down from father to son for some generations,) but he caused his man of business draw the entail in such a manner, that whenever a *male* heir succeeds to it, he shall be obliged, after a certain age, and a specified time after his succession, to marry, if he happens to be unmarried; and if he does not do so, the next substitute to succeed in the same manner, as if the succession had opened to him by a death. By this he not only expects to keep his estate among his friends, but also hopes that it shall always be in the person of one of his own descendants.

The first spare time I could command upon my return home, I have thrown Mr G's. ideas upon paper, and I request that you will give them a corner of your magazine, which is read by every description of people: that if they be approved of, they may be adopted by those who choose it; at any rate, I hope to see some animadversions upon what appeared to me to be a new mode of making entails. I am, &c.

D. R. D.

Edinburgh, March 19. 1806.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for April* 1806.

Tuesday, April 1st.

THE MOON will eclipse ε *Leonis*, a star of the 4.5 magnitude, situated in longitude 5ˢ..21°..39″..32″, and latitude 5°..42″..10″ South. The star will immerge behind the dark limb of the Moon at 40¾ minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening, when its distance from the Moon's centre is about 16 minutes South; after continuing eclipsed for the space of 15¾ minutes, it will emerge from behind the Moon's western limb at 56½ minutes after 6 o'clock, when it is situated about 15¼ minutes South of her centre: about the middle of this eclipse the Moon's horizontal semidiameter will be 16′..14″, her horizontal parallax 59′..36″, and the time of her southing 10ʰ..41′.

On the same day, the longitude of the

the planet *Juno* will be 5ˢ..14°..27′, and her latitude 50 minutes North.

Thursday, April 3d.

The planet PALLAS is at present situated in right ascension 87°..6′, and declination 5°..34′ South.

Friday, April 4th.

The planet VENUS will be stationary in longitude 11ˢ..1,°.47′..28″, and latitude 5°..22′ North. She comes to the meridian about 5 minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning.

Wednesday, April 9th.

The MOON will be in conjunction with JUPITER at 48 minutes after 9 o'clock in the morning.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at the greatest elongation from the Sun, and may be seen in the morning before sun-rise. His declination, and consequently his amplitude, are more northerly than that of the Sun.

On the same day, the right ascension of the planet CERES will be 105°..32′, and her declination 30°.. 40′ North.

Friday, April 11th.

The planet JUNO is at present situated in 5ˢ..12°..56′ of longitude, and 1°..26′ of North declination.

Saturday, April 12th.

The right ascension of PALLAS will be 91°..11′, and her declination 3°..21′ South.

Monday, April 14th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will be in opposition with the Sun at 17 minutes after 6 o'clock in the morning, in longitude 6ˢ..23°..38′. Its latitude will be 37 minutes North; its declination 8°..36′, southing 11ʰ..58′.

Tuesday, April 15th.

The planet PALLAS will arrive in opposition to the Sun at 47 minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening. His longitude will then be 6ˢ..24°..54′.. 26″, his latitude 2°..46′ North: his declination 7°..10′ South, and the time of his southing 12ʰ evening.

Friday, April 18th.

The planet MERCURY will be stationary in longitude 1ˢ..12°..58′..14″.

The right ascension of CERES will then be 108°..28′; and her declination 30°..18′ North.

Sunday, April 20th.

The first satellite of JUPITER will immerge into his shadow at 56 minutes and 33 seconds after two o'clock in the morning, mean time.

On the same day, at 11 minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening, the Sun will enter the sign *Taurus*, and his longitude will then be exactly one sign.

Monday, April 21st.

The longitude of JUNO will be 5ˢ..12°..5′, and his latitude 1°..57′ North.

On the same day, the right ascension of PALLAS will be 95°..28′, and her declination 1°..22′ South.

Sunday, April 27th.

The planet CERES is situated in right ascension 111°..40′, and latitude 29°..51′ South.

Monday, April 28th.

The planet JUPITER will be stationary in longitude 9ˢ..8°.13′..30″. His latitude is then 15 minutes North, his declination 22°..58′ South, and the time of his southing 4ʰ..12′ in the morning.

Tuesday, April 29th.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his inferior conjunction with the Sun at 47 minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening.

Wednesday, April 30th.

The right ascension of PALLAS will be 99°..57′, and her declination 0°..19′ North.

D. B.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

NEW Tables of the Sun, composed by the celebrated DELAMBRE, have been lately printed at Paris.—

They

They contain a variety of new equations, of which the elementary parts have been verified by observation. New Lunar Tables are also to be printed, which will be followed by those of the primary planets.

According to the experiments of MORICHINI, one hundred parts of the enamel of human teeth contain 30 parts of animal substance, and 22 parts of fluid, and phosphat of lime, with some manganesia, alumine, and carbonic acid. He has not yet been able to separate the fluoric and phosphoric acids from each other, but thinks that the proportion of the latter must be certainly minute. MR BRANDE, however, has found that the enamel of human teeth contain no fluoric acid. A hundred grains of this enamel were ignited, pulverised, and then exposed to the action of sulphuric acid; and the white suffocating fumes were extricated during the process of distillation; they produced no effect upon the glass which covered the crucible, which certainly would have been corroded had any fluoric acid been present.

According to the analysis of A. LAUGIER, a hundred parts of the chromate of iron from the Purolian mountains in Siberia, contains oxide of chrome 53, oxide of iron 34, alumine 11, Silica 1, traces of manganese and loss, 1.

It appears from the experiments of Mr GOUGH, that the elasticity of cæoutchone, or Indian rubber, is not a constitutional quality of the substance, but a contingent effect, arising from the loss of equilibrium between the portion of calonic which the resin happens to contain at any moment, and its capacity to receive that fluid at the same instant. Mr Gough has attempted likewise to demonstrate that the faculty of this body to absorb the calorific principle may be lessened, by forcibly diminishing the magnitude of its parts.

Professor BERNARDI of Esport, communicated to the academy of sciences in that place, two kinds of the herb Speedwell or Fluellin, nearly resembling the *veronico spicata*. The one he calls *veronica cristata*, and the other veronicus *sternberjiani*. It may be thus characterised in the botanical system,—Ver. spica terminali, carollæ subrotatæ, laciniis postice convolutis, falcis oppositis. The second specimen, which Count Sternberg had already remarked in Italy, may be thus recognised.—V. racemo terminali, carollæ rotatæ, laciniis potentibus, foliis oppositis cauleque glabris.

An account of twenty-eight experiments on falling bodies, made in the coal mines of Schebusch, has been published by Proffessor BENZENBERG of Dusseldorf. Balls well turned and polished were made to fall from a height of 262 French feet.—At a medium they exhibited a deviation of 5 lines towards the East, while the theory gives 4.6 lines. The experiments of Guglielmini at Bologna gave nearly the same results, and furnish an additional proof of the diurnal motion of the earth.

According to Mr Gough's experiments, water expands by a loss of temperature between 41° and 32°; or else this fluid begins to crystalize at the upper term; in consequence of which, the lower term, or 32°, is not, properly speaking, the commencement of congellation, but the point at which the chrystals of water begin concrete into mashes by aggregation.

A new ruler, exempt from lateral deviation, has been invented by Mr O. W. BOSWELL. By the application of toothed segments, which lock into each other, the lateral motion is transferred to the middle rule, while the external rules move only in an opposite and parallel direction. See Nicholson's Journal, No. 52. p. 196.

D. B.

Account

Account of ALEXANDER SELKIRK, *with a Description of the Island of* JUAN FERNANDEZ.

(*Concluded from page* 20.)

WHEN his powder failed, he took them by speed of foot; for his way of living, and continual exercise of walking and running, cleared him of all gross humours, so that he ran with wonderful swiftness through the woods, and up the rocks and hills, as we perceived when we employed him to catch goats for us. We had a bull dog, which we sent with several of our nimblest runners to help him in catching goats; but he distanced and tired both the dog and the men, catched the goats, and brought them to us on his back.

He told us, that his agility in pursuing a goat had once like to have cost him his life; he pursued it with so much eagerness, that he catched hold of it on the brink of a precipice, of which he was not aware, the bushes having hid it from him, so that he fell with the goat down the precipice a great height, and was so stunned and bruised with the fall, that he narrowly escaped with his life, and when he came to his senses, found the goat dead under him. He lay there about twenty-four hours, and was scarce able to crawl to his hut, which was about a mile distant, or to stir abroad again in ten days.

He came at last to relish his meat without salt or bread, and, in the season, had plenty of good turnips, which had been sowed there by Captain Dampier's men, and have now overspread some acres of ground. He had enough of good cabbage from the cabbage-trees, and seasoned his meat with the fruit of the Pimento trees, which is the same as the Jamaica pepper, and smells deliciously; he found there also a black pepper called Malagita, which was very good to expel wind, and against griping of the guts.

He soon wore out all his shoes and cloaths by running through the woods; and at last, being forced to shift without them, his feet became so hard that he run every where without annoyance; and it was some time before he could wear shoes, after we found him; for, not being used to any so long, his feet swelled when he came first to wear them again.

After he had conquered his melancholy, he diverted himself sometimes in cutting his name on the trees, and the time of his being left and continuance there. He was at first pestered with cats and rats, that had bred in great numbers from some of each species which had got ashore from the ships that put in there to wood and water. The rats gnawed his feet and cloaths while asleep, which obliged him to cherish the cats with his goats flesh; by which many of them became so tame, that they would lie about him in hundreds, and soon delivered him from the rats. He likewise tamed some kids; and, to divert himself, would now and then sing and dance with his cats; so that by the care of Providence, and vigour of his youth, being now but about thirty years old, he came at last to conquer all the inconveniences of his solitude, and to be very easy.

When his cloaths wore out, he made himself a coat and cap of goat-skins, which he stitched together with little thongs of the same, that he cut with his knife. He had no other needle but a nail, and when his knife was wore to the back, he made others as well as he could, of some iron hoops that were left ashore, which he beat thin, and ground upon stones. Having some linen cloth

by

him, he sewed himself shirts with a nail, and stitched them with the worsted of his old stockings, which he pulled out on purpose. He had his last shirt on when we found him in the island.

At his first coming on board us, he had so much forgot his language, for want of use, that we could scarce understand him, for he seemed to speak his words by halves.

We offered him a dram, but he would not touch it, having drank nothing but water since his being there, and it was some time before he could relish our victuals.

He could give us an account of no other product of the island than what we have mentioned, except small black plums, which were good, but hard to come at, the trees which bear them growing on high mountains and rocks. Piemento trees are plenty here, and we saw one sixty feet high, and about two yards thick; and cotton trees higher, and nearly four fathoms round in the stock.

The climate is so good, that the trees and grass are verdant all the year. The winter lasts no longer than June or July, and is not then severe, there being only a small frost and a little hail, but sometimes great rains.

The heat of the summer is equally moderate; there is not much thunder or tempestuous weather of any sort. He saw no venomous or savage creature on the island, nor any other sort of beast but goats, &c. as above mentioned; the first of which had been put ashore here on purpose for a breed by Juan Fernando, a Spaniard who had settled there with some families for a time, till the continent of Chili began to submit to the Spaniards; which, being more profitable, tempted them to quit this island, that is capable of maintaining a good number of people, and of being made so strong that they could not be easily dislodged.

Ringrose, in his account of Capt. Sharp's voyage and other buccaneers, mentions one who had escaped ashore out of a ship which was cast away, with all the rest of his company, and says, he lived 5 years alone, before he had an opportunity of a ship to carry him off. Capt. Dampier talks of a Moskito Indian, that belonged to Capt. Watlin; who, being hunting in the woods when the Captain left the island, lived 3 years alone, and shifted much in the same manner as Mr Selkirk did, till Capt. Dampier came hither in 1684, and carried him off. The first that went ashore was one of his countrymen, and they saluted one another, first by prostrating themselves by turns on the ground, and then by embracing.

But, whatever there is in these stories, this of Mr Selkirk I know to be true; and his behaviour afterwards gives me reason to believe the account he gave me, how he spent his time, and bore up under such an affliction, in which nothing but the divine Providence could have supported any man. By this one may see, that solitude, and retirement from the world, is not such an insufferable state of life, as most men imagine, especially when people are fairly thrown into it unavoidably, as this man was; who, in all probability, must otherwise have perished in the seas, the ship which left him being cast away not long after, and few of the company escaped.

We may perceive, by this story, the truth of the maxim, that necessity is the mother of invention, since he found means to supply his wants in a very natural manner, so as to maintain his life; though not so conveniently, yet as effectually, as we are able to do with the help of all our arts and society.

It may likewise instruct us, how much a plain and temperate way of living conduces to the health of the body and the vigour of the mind, both which

which we are apt to destroy by excess and plenty, especially of strong liquor, and the variety, as well as the nature of our meat and drink; for this man, when he came to our ordinary method of diet and life, though he was sober enough, lost much of his strength and agility.

An Account of the Island of JUAN FERNANDEZ.

The island of Juan Fernandez is nearest of a triangular form, about twelve leagues round, and has a small island, near a mile long, lying near it, with several rocks close under it, near which there are very good fish of several sorts. It abounds with cabbage-trees, which grow for three miles together, and extraordinary good, also turnips, which grow wild here. The soil is a loose black earth, and there are often great drifts of snow and ice in July; but in the spring, which is in September, October, and November, it is very pleasant.

Mr Selkirk says, that in November the seals come a-shore to whelp and engender, when the shore is so full of them that it is impossible to pass through them: and they are so surly, that they will not move out of the way, but, like an angry dog, run at a man, though he have a good stick to beat them; so that at this and their whelping seasons, it is dangerous to come near them; but at other times, they will make way for man; and, if they did not, it would be impossible to get from the water-side: they lined the shore very thick, for above half a mile of ground, all round the bay.

When we came in they kept a continual noise day and night; some bleating like lambs, some howling like dogs or wolves, others making hideous noises of various sorts; so that we heard them aboard, though a mile from the shore: their fur is the finest that ever I saw of the kind, and exceeds that of our otters.

Another strange creature here is the sea lion; the governor tells me he has seen of them above twenty feet long and more in compass, which could not weigh less than two tons weight. I saw several of these vast creatures, but none of the above-mentioned size; several of them were upwards of sixteen feet long, and more in bulk, so that they could not weigh less than a ton weight. The shape of their body differs little from the sea-dogs, or seals, but they have another sort of skin, a head much bigger in proportion, and very large mouths, monstrous big eyes, and a face like that of a lion, with very large whiskers, the hair of which is stiff enough to make tooth-pickers. These creatures come ashore to engender, the latter end of June, and stay till the end of September; during which time they lie on the land, and are never observed to go to the water, but lie in the same place above a musquet shot from the water side, and have no manner of sustenance all that time that he could observe.

I took notice of some that lay a week without once offering to move out of the place, whilst I was there, till disturbed by us: but we saw few, in comparison of what he informed us he did, and that the shore was all crowded full of them, a musquet shot into the land. I admire how these monsters come to yield such a quantity of oil; their hair is short and coarse, and their skin thicker than the thickest ox-hide I ever saw. We found no land bird on the island, but a sort of blackbird with a red breast, not unlike our English blackbird, and the humming bird of various colours, and no bigger than a large humble bee. Here is a small tide, which flows uncertain, and the spring tide flows about seven feet.

This is the account given by himself

self to the captain of the ship, as will be attested by several merchants and captains upon the Exchange, who have conversed with him; in which relation, the divine Providence of God may be visibly seen, first in throwing him upon the desolate island, and next in supporting him under such an affliction, whilst the ship which he left soon after perished in the sea, and few of the company escaped; all which singular acts of providence, that conspired in his preservation, he wholly and piously ascribes to the infinite goodness and mercy of God; to whom all honour and glory be given, now and evermore.

Account of the Origin and Progress of SCOTTISH *Commerce.*

(*Continued from p.* 96.)

THE subjection of the Caledonians, which had been effected by Lollius Urbicus, was but of very short duration. Commotions soon broke out; and from the profound silence observed by the Roman writers on the subject, there is reason to suspect that the issue was by no means flattering to their vanity. But in the reign of Commodus they made a most formidable incursion, attacked and slew the Roman General, cut his army in pieces, and completely expelled the Romans from Vespasiana, supposed to be the first province from which they were ever driven out by the native inhabitants. Marcellus, the next commander, gained some advantages over them, but was unable to make any impression on the country. Septimius Severus, a vigorous and warlike emperor, resolved to attempt repairing these losses; and accordingly led a great army into North Britain.—But the Caledonians, retiring into their mountains and fastnesses harrassed him in such a manner by ambuscades and skirmishes, that upwards of fifty thousand of his men perished. The Emperor, however, still persevered; and at length got them to purchase peace by a surrender of part of their territory; but no sooner was his back turned, than they again returned, and overran it. Severus then sent his eldest son with orders to inflict a signal vengeance; but dying soon after, the son found it of more importance for him to secure his own inheritance than to prosecute schemes of conquest. The dominion of the Caledonians now comprehended, not Scotland merely, but also some part of the border counties of Cumberland and Northumberland.

Britain was soon after possessed by the celebrated usurper Carausius, who raised her arts and agriculture to a very flourishing condition, and at the same time vigorously repelled the incursions of the northern tribes. Constantius, the Roman Emperor, again annexed Britain to the Empire, and made an expedition against the Caledonians, which does not appear to have been followed by any lasting consequences.

The Roman emperors, being now overwhelmed by the inundation of barbarous nations which poured in upon them from the North of Europe and Asia, were forced to leave Britain in a great degree defenceless. The flower of her youth was even drawn away to defend the central provinces of the empire. Her neighbours (whom we now find mentioned by the names of the Picts and Scots) soon discovered this weakness, and having now only the wall to restrain them, soon burst that impotent barrier, and spread desolation over the whole country. Theodosius, on landing in Britain, found them roving every where at large, driving

ving herds of men and cattle before them. His disciplined forces soon forced them to yield, and even drove them back as far as the wall between the Forth and Clyde; but it was only for the moment, and immediately on his leaving Britain, their incursions became as frequent and formidable as ever. The Britons sent repeatedly imploring the assistance of Rome, and giving the most pathetic representation of their calamities; and a legion sent occasionally, procured them a momentary relief.—The last was in 426; and the Roman commander then inculcated upon them the necessity of learning to defend themselves, as Rome could no longer spare any troops for so distant a province.

The Britons being thus deprived of all aid from this quarter, had recourse to a most fatal expedient in calling in the Saxons, by whom, as it is well known, they were quickly expelled from their own country.—Most of them took refuge in Wales and the Western extremities of the island; a few, however, fled to the South of Scotland, among their ancient enemies, and formed a kingdom in Clydesdale. The Picts occupied most of the Roman provinces as far South as the Tyne. About the third century a colony of Scots had passed over from Ireland, and possessed themselves of Argyleshire, and some of the neighbouring lands and islands. These, in the fifth century, were reinforced by another colony of the same race, commanded by three brothers, called Lorn, Ængus, and Fergus; and this people, beginning now to acquire the ascendency, Fergus is reckoned the first king of Scotland.

Concerning the commercial state of these tribes the intelligence which has come down to us is next to nothing. They had now probably learned to construct vessels of timber, though the leather boats were still in use, and in them they often performed voyages of considerable length, so far as from Ireland to the Orkneys, perhaps even to Iceland.—They had now applied themselves with considerable attention to the fishery on the western coasts, and employed nets for taking salmon and other fish. This, however, was only for their own immediate consumption. Glass, in the form of drinking glasses, was in use, and was doubtless a favourite article; but whether manufactured or imported does not certainly appear. Their common drink was home-brewed ale; wine made its appearance occasionally. As water mills were introduced into Britain by the Romans, they may very probably have come down to Scotland.

In the middle of the ninth century, Kenneth made war against the Picts so successfully, that he became master of almost all Scotland. About this time we have an account of the first naval battle fought in Britain, which took place between two hostile tribes of Scots settled in Argyleshire. The year 838 is marked by the first incursion of the Norwegian and Danish rovers. About this time Scotland is said to have acquired a considerable fishing trade, though Mr Macpherson is unable to discover any good authority on which to found this information.

The following centuries were singularly unfavourable to commerce and civilization throughout Europe, the degree of improvement which it had attained under the Roman empire being gradually extinguished by the prodigious influx of barbarism. Scotland, however, which had never emerged from its original rudeness, seems to have been in a more flourishing state than at any former period. It was now united under a king, and the frequency of petty wars

was

was thus diminished, while its vicinity to Flanders, which had begun to rise into commercial importance, must have been productive of many advantages. Macbeth, the celebrated usurper, seems to have sought to make his disputed title forgotten, by the prosperity which he procured to his people; and Scotland, under his reign, is said both to have enjoyed abundance at home, and to have carried on a considerable trade with the produce of its fishery.

There seems no reason to think that any towns in Scotland during this period were of considerable magnitude. Brechin is mentioned as a great city; though there is no reason to suppose it to have been even larger than at present, when it contains only 5000 inhabitants.

Malcolm Kenmore, having again mounted the throne of his ancestors, continued to encourage commerce and the importation of foreign luxuries. His own residence in England, and marriage with Margaret, daughter of Edmund Ironside, who had spent great part of her life on the continent, would naturally introduce a taste for these into his court; and if imported, there must, of course, have been native commodities to give in exchange for them.

In the year 1113, David founded a cathedral church on the north side of the Clyde; which is celebrated in commercial history by having given birth to Glasgow, now the first commercial city in Scotland. About this time, the pearl fishery of Scotland was in a very flourishing state, and its pearls much sought after abroad. Scotland must now have possessed considerable intercourse with foreign countries, since, among the bequests of king Alexander to the church of St Andrews, we find an Arabian horse, velvet furniture, and Turkish armour.

King David having received his education at the court of England, paid great attention to the improvement of arts and commerce. He introduced into the principal towns a number of English settlers, more industrious and civilized than the natives. He enacted various laws for the regulation of commerce, and is supposed to have been the author of the *Burgh laws*, which are to be found in Regiam Majestatem. By these a vassal, who continued in a burgh a year and day without being claimed by his master, was declared free.—The exclusive privilege of buying and selling wool, hides, and other articles, was granted to the burgesses; a restriction not founded on very liberal principles, but which shews, even at that early period, the disposition of the sovereign to patronize the industry of the towns. A regulation well adapted to the circumstances of the times was that which exempted from seizure the property of a foreign merchant while absent on business. The Firth of Forth was now much resorted to, not only by Scottish, but even by English and *Belgic* fishermen. In short, in the reign of king David, Scotland enjoyed a happy tranquillity, while the neighbouring country, in consequence of the usurpation of Stephen, was suffering all the miseries of civil war. This good king died in 1153.

At this time, Berwick upon Tweed was reckoned the first commercial town in Scotland, and had many vessels belonging to it. One of its citizens, called Knut the Opulent, is said to have sailed with a fleet of 14 vessels in pursuit of his wife, who had been carried off by pirates.—Leith, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, and Duffeyras (perhaps Banff) are also mentioned as places possessed of some trade; but there is no account of any commercial towns on the west coast. It appears that the commerce of Scotland was at this time carried on almost entirely by foreign merchants.

Rich-

Richard I. of England, being eager to procure money for his c usading expedition, sold to William of Scotland in 1190 the castles of Roxburgh and Berwick, as well as the acknowledgement of superiority which he had been accustomed to pay. In return for this William paid the sum of 10,000 merks, which is supposed to exceed, in value, a million of our money. In order to raise so large a sum, William was forced to lay an imposition even on the clergy. A few years after, he made a new coinage for the purpose of reforming the money, which had been debased, apparently with a view of making it go farther on this occasion.

(To be continued.)

Tour thro' the SOUTH *of* IRELAND, *by an* AMERICAN GENTLEMAN.

(Continued from p. 31.)

NEXT morning, the 18th July, after an early breakfast, we set out in the gig, attended by our guide on foot, to visit Lord Kenmare's park, and the peninsula of Mucruss. We entered the park at a little distance without the eastern end of the town, and the porter joining us, lest he should lose his share of tax on curiosity, we drove over an elevated open lawn about half a mile, when coming to the glen, we alighted, and leaving our gig under the care of the guide, we descended by a fine gravel walk through a thick copse to a very handsome Chinese bridge, which crosses the Dinagh. We went over it, and pursued our walk by the path, which is continued with taste, through the wood along the right bank of the river, sometimes approaching, sometimes receding from it, sometimes impending over it at a considerable height, and sometimes close down to the edge, which shews every variety of torrent, cascade, and placid stream, in a length of about half a mile through this charming glen, while rustic seats are placed in every picturesque or convenient situation. Crossing a plain bridge below, we returned up the left side of the glen, which is equally beautiful with the right, and getting again into the gig, and dismissing the porter, we proceeded across the park. Some fine herds of deer, as we approached them, cantered and gambolled down a hill on our left, across a valley, and up a fine slope beyond it, giving life and animation to the scene. From the most elevated situations in the park there are great variety of charming prospects, but, with the exception of the glen, it has little other beauty to recommend it. It is, however, from its extent, and variety of wood and pasture, well calculated for its antlered inhabitants. We left the park at a gate which opens into a small demesne belonging to Mr Cronen, round whose house, a large old-fashioned one, we drove, and ascending a steep little hill to the gate in front which opens to the Cork road, the whiffle tree of the gig broke, which detained us until we sent our guide to Mr Cronen's hostler for a halter, with which having given it a temporary repair, we pushed on towards Mucruss. The road was remarkably fine, and led across a good bridge of several arches over the little river Lech, or Lich, after which, passing on the right, the handsome houses and grounds of Mr Trent, Mr Herbert, and Mrs Delany, we came to the village of Mucruss, which consists of about twenty cottages and cabins, a parsonage house, and a small church. We entered the demesne on the right, while the guide went into the village for the sexton of the abbey, towards which we drove, as we saw its ruined turrets over the tops of the surrounding trees. The sexton was a woman who seemed well accustomed to her trade. She first led us round the ruin, turning an angle of which, we

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were suddenly struck with a sight which was not very agreeable. It was a heap, formed by several cart loads of scullsand other human bones, piled up in a corner together. Our female conductor told us that the consecrated ground not being large enough to contain the bodies of all who are brought here for burial, they are obliged to make the new graves through the old ones, and instead of re-burying the old bones, they pile them up as described. I asked her if she had ever known the living proprietors of any of the skulls before us? she answered that she had only known two, one a woman buried about five years ago, whose bones were taken up lately, and of whom every thing else had mouldered into dust, except a ribbon, which was round her neck, which was as perfect as when she was buried: the other, she said, was a Serjeant Dogherty of one of the county militia regiments; and because his skull was one of the finest and largest here, I put it up on the top of this wall, and here it is; so saying, she took down the skull, and handled it with as little ceremony, and as expertly as a bricklayer would a brick.

This is the general cemetery of the surrounding country, and we observed several tombs and vaults of the principal Roman Catholic families, and several very antient ones, particularly the tomb of the great M'Carthy More. It is one large stone, not so much the worse for the ravages of time as one would imagine. On it are some lines in, I suppose, the original Irish character, which the woman said no one who had seen them had been able to decypher.

The church was a cross, the outside walls of which, though much ruined, are still standing; and the stone frames of the large Gothick windows at the east end of the choir, and the south end of the cross, are remarkably fine, particularly the latter, which is beautiful. The cloisters, which are a square of 30 feet each way, contain, on each side, six handsome small arches of free-stone, very well cut, and in the centre a remarkably large yew tree spreads its melancholy dark shade. We ascended by a ruined stone stair to the top of the cloisters, where we observed some gooseberry bushes growing, which the sexton said were the remains of a little garden planted there about thirty years ago by a Capt. Roche of the Navy, who, she said, had been guilty of some unknown crime, which lay so heavy on his conscience, that he withdrew from the world, and took up his habitation in a small cell which she shewed us, in one of the angles over the cloisters, where he slept every night for 7 years, after which she understood that he had gone to the Rock of Cashell, and she had heard no more of him. In her youth she had seen him frequently, and she said that he used to hunt, fish, and shoot with the neighbouring gentry, but would never be prevailed on to sleep out of his cell. The cloisters are between the west end of the choir of the church and the refectory of the abbey, to both of which they join.—Nothing of the latter remains except the outer walls, and immense old-fashioned fire-places. I don't call them ancient, as the abbey was founded only in 1140 for mendicants of the order of St Francis. In the middle of the refectory grows a very fine ash.

The site of this abbey is peculiarly beautiful, but that is not wonderful, as in those ages the church appropriated to itself every rich or beautiful situation. The belfrey joins to the church and the cloisters, and its ruined walls, towering over the surrounding trees, are seen at a distance on all sides. From the abbey we drove round part of the demesne, going

going near the house, which is a tolerably good one, built apparently sixty or seventy years ago. The gardens, which we stopped to look at, are simply good, and well stocked with fruit and vegetables, but not particularly beautiful. From the most elevated part of the peninsula, about half a mile S. W. from the house, we had a fine view of Mucruss lake, with Mr Herbert's cottage on the opposite shore, and Turk rising finely behind it to the left. Rain, which had threatened all morning, now began to fall, and we were obliged to hasten back to Killarney, which the unfortunate fracture of our gig prevented our reaching until we were well drenched. While the gig was repairing, we dined, and immediately after dinner set off for Tralee. Killarney is a considerable inland town, the principal streets laid out in the form of a T, with some small lanes and back streets. The houses are generally superior to those in most inland towns of the south of Ireland, are all roofed with slate, and the walls rough cast and whitewashed. An uncommon air of neatness appears both in the houses and inhabitants, the latter being apparently fashionable in dress and customs, which perhaps is owing in part to its being the resort of numbers of strangers whom curiosity induces to visit the lakes; and in part, to its being the residence of several persons of small fortune and no business. Both these causes occasion its being, like all places of fashionable resort, excessively dear to travellers, tho' situated in a very plentiful country.

The titular or Roman Catholic Bishop of Aghadoc resides here. The old ruined church of Aghadoc, which gives title to the diocese, being only two miles distant, on the direct road to Limerick through Castle-island. Here there is a nunnery, and a fine large new chapel; but the Protestant church near Lord Kenmare's house at the south end of the town is very old, and much out of repair. Some individuals have attempted to establish cotton manufactories here, but without success. Knitting seems to be the principal occupation of the poor, amongst whom I observed no spinning, nor any other sign *of the manufacture of* linen.

As we wished to see a little more of the S. W. of Ireland, instead of taking the shortest road to Limerick; we proceeded towards Tralee, on a very fine road, through a good grazing country. We observed the ruins of no less than three old castles, within sight of, and near each other, about six miles from Killarney; and a little further we began to ascend the lowest part of the mountain of Sleamish, which runs ten or twelve miles further to the westward, affording plenty of turf fuel to the surrounding inhabitants. A gentle northerly wind had driven back the south western vapours which had so annoyed us with rain in the morning. The sky was perfectly serene and clear, except to the S. W., where the tops of M'Gilly Cuddy's rocks, and the rest of the neighbouring mass of mountain, had arrested the dense clouds in their retreat. The view in that direction was grand. From our elevated situation, we looked down on the extensive, level, and well-inhabited country between the opposite mountains and us, as upon a map, where every hamlet, house, ruin, fence, tree, or rivulet, were delineated; while the rays of the sun, nearly setting, piercing the humid veil which partially covered the huge mountains in the back ground, threw upon them every tint of colouring, and was productive of a sublime effect, impossible to be described. Our attention was arrested behind, until, to our regret, the top of Sleamish, which we began to descend to

the N. W., suddenly shut out the view, when turning our eyes to our road, ample amends were made by the chearful and totally different prospect which presented itself. A fine intervening country, hill and dale, as far as the eye could reach, studded with farms and habitations of every variety. The town of Tralee under us, at three miles distance: and beyond it, and to the left, the spacious bay of Tralee, and the coast to Kerry-head at the mouth of the Shannon, with several small islands; the Atlantic Ocean beyond them, bounded only by the horizon, with the setting sun sinking behind it in all his majesty, unobscured by a single cloud. In good humour with every thing, we entered Tralee with just light enough to find Dwine's Inn, by the direction we had got at Killarney. We found this a very comfortable quarter, and while tea was preparing we sauntered through the town, the night being sufficiently light to give us a tolerably good idea of its appearance. We observed the market-house lighted up, and were informed it was for a ball, and we passed it as several ladies were entering, who had ventured full dressed, through the street, without coach or sedan, which impressed us so much in their favour, that could we have done it with propriety, we would gladly have joined their evening's amusement. Although, as it was a ball night, we might have supposed many of the genteel inhabitants would be engaged there, yet the street appeared quite alive with walking parties, who seemed to use it as their accustomed mall. It is indeed a fine spacious street, with well built houses, mostly of three stories, on each side, terminated by the market house, round which, particularly on one side, is a large open area or square surrounded by good houses and shops. On the whole, we concluded Tralee to be about the same size as Killarney, from which it is thirteen miles, not so regular, with some better houses, and some worse, but much more gay and busy. The proprietor is Sir Edward Denny, who has an old house shut out from the main street by a dead wall in the old-fashioned way. It has a port in the mouth of the river at the head of the bay, about half a mile distant, which is occasionally used by coasting vessels, but it has no foreign trade. It is the county town, and has a church, a chapel, a gaol, and a barrack, in which four companies of the Meath militia were now quartered. We were informed that there is a mineral spring near the mouth of the river, which has some approved medicinal qualities, but we were too impatient to see the great river Shannon, to delay next morning for the purpose of visiting it; so rising early, we set off to make one stage before breakfast. Our road led three miles over an elevated moor, or heath, partially inhabited, after which the country improved as we advanced. At about five miles we passed to the right of the ruins of Abbey Dorney, and four miles farther Lisnaa, a neglected and almost ruined large old seat of the Earl of Kerry; whose father, the late Earl, as we were informed by a countryman, is buried in a turret on a hill about a mile further to the left, which he had built during his life to serve for his tomb. The ruin, the turret, and the very high old steeple of Rattoo, owned by the family of Gunn, still further to the left, had been conspicuous objects in the view over this flat country the whole morning. As we advanced, the flat contracted itself, until at four miles further, crossing a fine bridge of eleven arches over the river Feale, we ascended a steep, but not high hill, into the small town of Listowell, where, after fasting for so long a stage, we did ample justice to

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a very good breakfast. Mr Hare of Cork, the proprietor of Listowell, has built a very large house here for an inn, which is tolerably well kept, it being a post-house, where chaises may be had by travellers. There is here a post-office, a market house, a church, and a chapel, and we walked to the ruin of a very high old castle which impends on the brow of the hill over the Feale, and is a fine object at a distance, but has nothing besides worthy of notice. The country begins here to be hilly, and shows some fine situations on the banks of the Feale upwards. Leaving Listowell and the river behind us, we ascended into a more elevated country, where we travelled on a high level, with extensive moors and bogs on each hand, but well inhabited; the peasantry residing in hamlets in a neighbourly way, as on the road between Glasgow and Edinburgh; the largest of these is dignified by the name of Newtownsands. Fatigued with the bleak open prospect, for seven miles from Listowell, we had ample amends made us, by coming suddenly on one of the most interesting views we had seen in this country, not even excepting those round Killarney. Before us, the road descending by a gradual slope between two hills, which as they approached formed a vista, through which, at a mile before and below us, we saw the village of Tarbet beautifully situated on the banks of the Shannon—the Gorgon, a ship of war of forty-four guns, and three gun boats in the harbour—Sir Edward Leslie's fine seat on the left point of the harbour, and some islands in the river—the opposite bank of the river at three or four miles distance, with the county of Clare rising gradually into a very distant back ground, the outline finely varied by hills and mountains of various shapes and distances—and as we wound down the hill, the vista still changing, until at last leaving the hills behind, the view opens on each hand, shewing us this noble river about fourteen miles both up and down. To enter into the minutiæ of the prospect is impossible; let it suffice that it was the most striking and most pleasing to us, of any we had hitherto seen. There is a church, and some tolerable houses in Tarbert; but as nothing invited us to stop, we pursued our road, along the top of some fine rising grounds, which skirt the river, which is sometimes seen, sometimes concealed, so as to present a constant variety.

We stopped at half a mile from Tarbert, at a neat cottage, to shelter from a heavy passing shower, after which we walked to a handsome new house, on which the workmen were employed, on a rising ground to the left of the road, and a little nearer the river, to which there is a descent of a quarter of a mile. Being on a part of the hill which projects towards the river, it commands a very fine prospect, particularly downwards over Tarbert point below, and Scatarie island. It belongs to a Capt. Fitzgerald. Some officers of a detachment of the 72d, regt. quartered in Tarbert, were enjoying the prospect as well as ourselves.

(To be continued.)

Suggestions on the Utility of forming some new lines of Road in SCOTLAND. *By* JAMES HOGG.

(Continued from p. 101.)

I Said formerly, that it would be presumption in me to pretend pointing out the very track where this road should be carried, because, should the scheme ever be approven, it must be surveyed more attentively than I could do in my zigzag course; but as the whole is as yet only a proposal, suffer me to propose the following:—Let Lochiel alone, and he will soon have a good enough road

road from Fort-William to his new castle of Achnacarry, as well as a bridge over the Arkaig at that place: from thence the road might be carried up the narrow glen stretching northwards, when it would come into Glengary, at the house of Greenfield, near the head of the loch. Now, as far as I can recollect, from Fort William to the river Gary, by this course, is not above ten or twelve miles; whilst, if the common road by Letterfinlay is followed, it is little short of 30. Then going over at the lowest place of the farm of Inchlaggan, and thro' a small river at the bottom of a lake, it would take a slaunting direction up the side of a ridge towards an opening in the hills opposite to Loch-Cluny. From the house of Cluny a glen opens straight in the line leading into Lord Seaforth's forest, and so on to the upper parts of the country of Loch Carron. Here it would be necessary to take a turn to the North-East to avoid the dreadful mountains belonging to Gairloch, Letterewe, and Dundonald. It might indeed be taken from the chapel in the country of Loch Carron across the mountains eastward of Sir Hector M'Kenzie's forest to Kinlochewe, near the head of Loch Mari; but as it must necessarily turn to the N.E. there at any rate, and the brae of Loch-Carron being rather steep, the former seems preferable. There is a part of the middle country there which I have not seen; but I was informed that it might be carried almost straight forward to Loch-Shin in Sutherland, where it might either join the old road leading towards Far, or be carried in a more westerly direction. Now I am certain it will appear evident to every one acquainted with the local situation of this long neglected country, that this is the readiest plan for opening it up so as to participate in the advantages accruing to the other parts of the kingdom, from trade, manufactures, and markets. It will be observed, that this line I have pointed out lies nearer to the western than the eastern coast. This is highly requisite; as the eastern districts are well interspersed by good roads already, while it is well known what inconveniences the western shores labour under, for want of them. The new lines of road making, or about to be made, from the Caledonian canal to the western coast, as well as the cross roads north of that, can only be of service to these particular glens alongst which they run; or to the western isles from which a good passage to the south was very much wanted: but to the other extensive Highland districts they can do no good, for want of a western communication with one another: for when once a person gets into one of them, he cannot get out again, neither to the north nor south, for rugged mountains and extensive arms of the sea, until he comes back again to the great canal, or the eastern coast where he first entered; when he must go in search of another opening where there is a road from east to west.—Now the making of a passage alongst the western coast being, from the nature of the country, rendered impracticable, until once these cross roads are all joined by one in the interior, they will be found only to form necessary appendages of an imperfect whole. But that, by crossing every possible tract from the east to the west, opens a communication with each district from every other part of the country. At the head of Loch Garry it will cross the intended new road from the canal to Loch Ourn. At the inn of Cluny it will cross the old military road from Fort Augustus to the isle of Skye by the pap of Glenshiel. This road is terribly out of repair; and though the bridges are standing, it is so rough and cut with the mountain torrents, that it is extremely dangerous

to

to ride even on the highland ponies, though the surest-footed animals alive. In the upper parts of the vale of Loch-Carron it will cross the post road from Inverness to New Kelso and the western isles, which is about to be made a road, for at present it is scarcely worth the name. A few miles farther north it will cross that leading from Dingwall to Applecross and the Lewis ferry at Pool-Ewe: and at the east point of Coigarch, on the border of Sutherland, it will cross the road from Dingwall and Tain to Ullapool.

Besides the inconveniences already mentioned with respect to droves, &c. these countries labour under the most discouraging and poignant disappointments for want of the means of early intelligence. The whole of the western isles of Inverness-shire, in which alone there are upwards of 30,000 inhabitants, with all the south-west districts of Ross-shire, are dependant, for the conveyance of their letters, upon one runner from Inverness to Loch-Carron.—This man's course lyes up Strath Conor and over the mountains, and often impeded by deep and rapid rivers, flooded and impassable. The boats which carry the mails westward are often in like manner impeded by contrary winds; and if a fair wind offers, it being expensive for them to stay from home, they set off as pleasantly without the bags as with them; satisfied that they have gone the errand for which they contracted, and that no more can be required of them. The consequence of all this is, that before a letter from Edinburgh reaches the long island, a month commonly elapses, even in the midst of summer. In winter it is sometimes two; so that were a man to write from thence on business ever so important, the soonest that he can depend upon an answer is a quarter of a year after; and the rest of the countries, though nearer, must suffer in proportion.—This must be the more lamented, when it is considered that many thousand pounds worth of kelp is annually manufactured upon these shores, and wool to a large amount shorn from the sheep upon their mountains; most of which business must be transacted by agents; and how often must the owners of these staple commodities miss their market! And also, that on these shores there are abundance of excellent harbours, where trading vessels are continually putting in, to wait fair winds.

I once saw 30 vessels leave the harbour of Scalpa, or Island Glas, in Harries, on a morning in the end of June; a sight so grand I never expected to see in Scotland, far less in the distant Hebrides. They were mostly bound from Norway and the Baltic, to the west of England and Ireland; and had all put in there during the preceding week, to wait a shift of the wind. How acceptable would it have been to the expecting owners of such vessels, could the masters be able to transmit them an account of their safe arrival at such a place, and of their cargo: but as Mr Macleod of Luskintyre used to say, "A man who has any concern with the rest of the world can never have any comfort of his life in the long island, unless he is possessed in a high degree of several of the christian virtues. It is the best country in the world for teaching a man patience and resignation." Farther, these countries contain many of the best fishing lochs in Britain, and it is absolutely necessary, for the encouragement of this useful and lucrative branch of business, that the adventurers have timeous notice of the success of their respective vessels. Add to all this, that the valuable fossils and minerals with which these mountains so eminently abound, are entirely lost to the proprietors and the nation for want of such a communi-

cation

cation; and still, if upon a serious consideration it does not appear necessary, time and experience will open the eyes of some other generation to see and adopt that plan, or a similar one. For my part, I think money could scarcely be better expended, and I have mentioned it first as judging it most necessary. I dare not assert that the making of it would be attended with no difficulty, but I am certain that the same national spirit which surmounted Cotiaraik, the Black Mount, and that by the General's hut, will not now be daunted by any obstacles which intervene in this. As the cross roads, or those running from east to west in that country, engage at present so much of the public attention, it is needless to say much about them; but there is one which I never heard mentioned, and which I think highly requisite; especially as it is the nearest communication betwixt the eastern and western seas of any in Scotland. It is one to lead from the country of Strath-Glass into Kintail by the straits of Balloch.

It is likewise of considerable consequence, that the road from Fort-William, to Asiraig by Lochiel-head, were finished, it being the nearest road from the south to Skye, and the long island; and though the ferry from the creek below Borrowdale to the opposite shore of Slate be rather too wide for a constant passage, yet the dreadful velocity with which the tide runs through the kyles is here considerably abated, and boats glide over with great safety: and owing to the shortness and easiness of this line, (there being very little ascent on either side) most travellers would prefer it, were the road rendered passable in the middle of the country. When so many roads are intended to lead from the east to the sound of Skye, it will follow of course, that one be made from thence to Dunvegan on the south-west corner of that island; from whence the ferries sail to Harries in Uist. There is at present a kind of a crooked road, but it is not one on which wheeled carriages can pass; but were a turnpike carried thus far, it would soon be joined by several branches leading into the various wings of the country. Nor is Skye unworthy of this attention; it is a valuable highland country. Its shores abounding with excellent fishing lochs and safe harbours; and its mountains and vallies with sheep, and the best of cattle; besides a numerous population, strong, hardy, and zealously loyal; which the wise policy of the Pitts has happily effected, by giving the sons of every respectable family commissions in the army.

(*To be continued.*)

Anecdotes of the early life of MR PITT.

THE present earl, being intended for the army, and James-Charles for the sea, Lord Chatham determined to educate the second son in the paternal mansion of Hayes. The profession to which he destined him was his own, that of a statesman.—He accordingly entrusted the care of the two sons already mentioned to the care of others, but took William under his own immediate inspection; and the rapid progress of this wonderful boy seemed to cheer his solitude, and illume his declining days.

While his school-exercises were performed under the immediate auspices of a private tutor *, his noble father conversed with him freely on all subjects, with a view of expanding his mind and maturing his judgement. As he grew up, matters of the utmost importance were started

* The Rev. Mr., afterwards Dr. Wilson, and a canon of Windsor, was his first instructor.

ted and discussed. On these occasions, a fond parent, so eminent for his talents, and particularly for his eloquence, was accustomed to make the little orator declaim from a chair or a table. He knew that in a free country the gift of speaking with facility on every subject, was one of the most desirable acquisitions for a young man, who panted to excel his contemporaries, and command his equals. He was conscious that this qualification had supplied the deficiencies of fortune in his own person; and as his son, like himself at the same time of life, was but scantily provided for, he wished, if possible, to bequeath it to him as an inheritance. His lordship was aware, perhaps, that his old rival, Lord Holland, had bred up one of his children in the same manner; and as Charles Fox began already to distinguish himself in the oratorical arena of the house of commons, in such a manner as to have no compeer, it perhaps entered into his calculations that one William Pitt should outstrip him, as much as another had excelled his father!

At a proper period it was determined to send Mr Pitt to one of the universities; and upon this occasion Cambridge was expressly preferred to Oxford, from a notion long cherished by many Whig families, that the political doctrines inculcated there, were more liberal than those usually engendered at Oxford *.— Pembroke Hall having been accordingly pitched upon, he was placed under the tution of Joseph Turner, D.D. since Dean of Norwich, and who in 1784 was elected master.— Dr Prettyman (now Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln, Dean of St Paul's, &c.) also participated in the care of his education, the latter being private instructor.

While he resided at Cambridge, Mr Pitt's morals and conduct were alike unimpeachable; and if the example of the young nobility is supposed to be sometimes but little beneficial to our youth in general, certain it is that this doctrine found a distinguished exception in his person.— Here he took his batchelor's degree and also that of M. A.; and established such a character in the university for industry, talents and propriety of demeanour, that the fame then acquired proved not a little serviceable in his future pursuits in life.

On leaving his *Alma Mater*, Mr Pitt was entered at Lincoln's Inn, nearly at the same time with Mr Addington, whose father was the physician and friend of his family; there he soon after hired chambers, and being as usual favoured on account of his degree, was enabled at the end of three years to be called to the bar. When this event took place, he, as is customary with the junior counsel, selected one of the circuits as the scene of his early efforts, and on this occasion he made choice of the western. We believe that the late Mr John Frost of Widemore, afterwards a bencher of the Inner Temple, *led* in the first cause in which Mr Pitt appeared. We have also learned from good authority that one of the first briefs he ever received was in the Cricklade election cause, when Mr. Samuel Petrie, a petitioning candidate, brought 76 seperate actions against the sitting member for bribery and corruption.

Mr Pitt had but little practice, and consequently little celebrity, as an advocate; and perhaps was but ill qualified, on the score of patient and laborious investigation, for a pursuit in which

* We trust and believe that the principles of a limited government, consisting of king, lords, and commons, are now equally enforced at both universities; but at the period to which we allude, Oxford was said to be still notorious for its toryism.

which nothing great can be atchieved, without the unabating industry of a whole life. J. Dunning (afterwards Lord Ashburton,) and Thomas, now Lord Erskine, the two most successful men in the annals of legal history, may be adduced as examples of this kind: as for the Lords Thurlow and Rosslyn, it is well known that their rise is to be attributed to their *practice* in parliament, and not in the courts of justice.

But a different fate awaited him, and honours of another kind were at that moment hovering over his head. Fortune seemed eager on this occasion to pour the *cornucopia* of her favour into his lap; and showed, by one signal display of bounty, how lavish she could be to the son of a great man, to whom she had dealt out her kindness with a niggard hand.

The subject of these anecdotes as already observed, had been bred a statesman, and the house of commons was consequently the goal whence he was to start in his political career.—At the request of some of the many friends he had made while at Cambridge, he proposed himself as a candidate for that university, but failed from mere want of influence. A noble M. A. and member of Trinity college, however accomplished by accident what all the good designs of his friends had been unable to atchieve. The Duke of Rutland happening to meet the late Sir James Lowther (who died Earl of Lonsdale,) after detailing the particulars of the late discomfiture, concluded by "asking him, as a favour, if he could possibly make room in any of his boroughs to bring in his young friend Mr. Pitt, who had thus lost his election for Cambridge." Sir James, on this occasion, acted an honourable part, for, setting aside a north-country attorney, he brought in the son of the most favourite, able, and upright minister, that England had ever witnessed. It was thus owing to a casual rencounter in St. James's-street, that the future premier was returned by the influence of an opulent commoner, for the borough of Appleby*; and it ought to be remarked, to the credit of Sir James, that as he brought in his friends without expence, so he left them at full liberty in respect to their public conduct; and acted with such an extraordinary degree of delicacy, that, with the exception of his immediate dependants, their minds and votes were left alike unfettered.

Account of WILLIAM WIGHT, *the Poet of Ednam.*

SIR,

THE inclosed paper has been transmitted to me from a friend in the country, in order that I might convey it to you. Both the poem and the preface seem not unworthy of a place in your entertaining miscellany. In a former number of the Edinburgh Magazine I recollect seeing a short account of William Wight, which, however, I do not think entirely supersedes the following; for, besides that the enclosed is of a much later date, and contains a faithful account of his *present* habits and situation, it states some circumstances in his character not mentioned in the paper alluded to—And it may recal to many of your readers who have forgotten the former account of him, an object perhaps the most interesting to a mind that is not destitute of the sensibilities of nature;—a young man, placed in

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* Mr Pitt, who was never unmindful of political favours, with a princely munificence conferred an earldom on one, and a viceroyalty on another, of the two distinguished persons who thus early contributed to his advancement.

in the most helpless condition; not only unable to procure by his labour the common necessaries of life, but dependant on the aid of others for corporeal support,—incapable of changing his situation without assistance,—possessed of a feeble constitution, and doomed to perpetual childhood:—in this situation, perusing, with ardour, the elegant compositions of Hume and Robertson, of Addison and Johnson; and the animated strains of Milton and Thomson, Akenside and Campbell;—beguiling the tedious hours to which nature has doomed him, by such elegant and rational amusements, and attempting to imitate such bright examples. Such an object cannot fail to please every mind that can relish the artless simplicity of innocence, and to interest every heart that can feel for the sorrows, or admire the virtues, of humanity.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

K.

SIR,

"The following ballad * was written by William Wight, who has sometimes been called "the young man of Ednam", and is known to the public by being the author of several pleasing little poems, which have appeared in some of the newspapers and magazines; and even some account of himself has been given, which, however, I do not think anticipates the following information concerning him:—

"Though nature, in forming the mind of William, has made him every way amiable and interesting; yet she has left the delineation of his external figure very incomplete. His limbs are so imperfect that he is unable to remove from his place without being carried. This circumstance, in a great measure, deprives him of the enlivening charms of variety, and he seldom enjoys any other change of scenery than from the inside of his cottage to a field adjoining. There, seated on the turf, he spends whole days in studying his favourite authors, in reading such books as he can procure, or enriching his fancy by contemplating the appearances of nature. He possesses the most ardent love for literature, and desire of improvement. By his own exertions, aided with a few lessons from his friends, he has acquired a considerable knowledge of the French language. He sometimes amuses himself by drawing landscapes, and plays admirably upon the German Flute. He is extremely modest; his manner is polite; his conversation is interesting, and improves much upon a greater intimacy.

"Owing to his unfortunate situation he is obliged to depend for subsistence upon his two brothers, who, by their labours in husbandry, maintain him and his mother. But it is grateful to learn, that a subscription has been opened, in order to obtain a sufficient sum to purchase for him a small annuity, and it will, it is hoped, meet with patronage from all those who wish that genius and merit should never be chilled by penury. As I have enjoyed his friendship and intimacy, I have seen many of his poems; they are distinguished for a chaste and tender simplicity, with delicacy of feeling, and refinement of sentiment. The inclosed ballad pleased me much; and I obtained it from him, with liberty to do with it as I chose; I therefore determined to offer it for insertion in your Magazine."

We have also received, from another correspondent, the following particulars, with several additional poems:—

"William Wight, the author of these small poems, is about 20 years of age, and was born without legs or knees, and his thighs very defective

* See our poetical department.

tive. His father, who has been dead for several years, was a day-labourer, with a numerous family, and little able to give them education. But William taught himself. He reads accurately, notwithstanding he has an impediment in his speech; writes a legible hand, draws, and plays upon the German Flute, altho' one of his arms he can scarcely raise to his breast. He has acquired a considerable knowledge of the French language; and his poetical attempts have been wonderfully successful, considering the numerous difficulties he had to overcome. His frame and constitution are weak; but his disposition is chearful and contented; and he is gratefully alive to every attention and favour which he receives.—By the neighbours around he is supplied with books; and thro' the kindness of friends has gotten a choice little collection of modern poetry, which he highly values. With this treasure around him, he sits on a table in his cottage, nor ever murmurs that he is shut out from numerous sources of happiness which he sees others enjoy."

"N. B. The small piece entitled the Sea-Gull arose from a particular circumstance. A considerable morass, called the Berry-moss, had been long frequented by an incredible number of these fowls; the sight of which, in the water, and on the wing, was a source of much amusement to William Wight, who had a view of them when carried to a small distance from his cottage. This place has of late been drained, and the birds have of course forsaken it *." I am,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Robert Gillan.

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* See our poetical department.

On the MORAL CHARACTER *of the* LOWER ORDERS *in the Metropolis.*

Quid sit pulchrum, quid utile, quid non.

HORACE.

SIR,

IT is with no small satisfaction I observe, in your magazine for January last, a proposed new charitable institution in Edinburgh, for the relief of those whose hapless situations in life claim the commiseration and assistance of the benevolent and humane. Few circumstances can redound more to the honour of an enlightened age than institutions of this nature, since nothing can tend more effectually to propagate virtue, and retard the progress of vice, than the means which, by holding out support and encouragement to the deserving, preclude the necessity of resorting to what ultimately deadens moral perception, and destroys the order, harmony, and safety of society. At a period, when wealth, luxury, and dissipation, are making rapid strides towards general corruption of manners; and when dissoluteness and disorder are rapidly advancing among the lower classes of mankind, every expedient to retard their progress merits the gratitude and applause of the public; but when to these growing evils are added, the neglected condition of a numerous class of beings, who, deprived of the cheering comforts of life, and destitute of the aid of instruction, abandon themselves to habits of worthlessness, merely to supply habits of utility; whatever contributes to rectify and reform, must be considered as highly creditable to the promoters. Among the other expedients for checking the disorderly habits of the lower orders of society, the introduction of our late POLICE BILL in Edinburgh seemed to promise considerable benefit, and certainly few methods could have been devised more likely to effect the purpose than that salu-

salutary measure. Of the advantages resulting from it I pretend not to judge, as I am totally unacquainted with the *effects*; but if I may presume to draw inferences from what has been hitherto adopted, I must confess my expectations are not sanguine. I am however willing to believe that every good intention rests with those who are the chief directors; but without the digestion and adoption of judicious plans, intentions and good-will can avail little. The first step towards *general* improvement, is to remove the causes which impede virtue and propagate worthlessness;—the second, to promote moral order. Without the first, we labour in vain to establish the latter; for while the first continues, it is evident that disorder and worthlessness must go on. Rules and instructions may indeed be stuck up in every district of the city: but will they be complied with? Thousands may be sent to Bridewell, but will this reform? We all know, Sir, that advice and admonition is uniformly thrown away on the abandoned; and surely at this time we need not be told that punishment to the hardened can never be productive of radical and permanent improvement. Has one wayward child been ever improved by the simple admonitions of the parent, or one single convict sent to Botany-bay reclaimed and rendered habitually virtuous by the Utopian plan to establish a well-regulated colonization from the dregs of degraded mankind by punishment? The frequency and inefficacy of Tyburn-tree might have pointed out to our sagacious Rulers, that the attempt was as vain as the expectation was illusive; and, with all due respect to our Superintendants of police, we may venture to assure them, that with all their regulations, fines, and imprisonments, they will never effectuate the great and important object of general reformation among the inhabitants of Edinburgh, without adopting measures very different from those hitherto practised.

To those who have given themselves the *trouble* to investigate and ruminate upon the causes of depravity among the lower orders of society, there cannot be a doubt remaining, that idleness, and the want of early instruction, are the chief. Unaccustomed to early habits of industry, and unfamiliarised with any domestic examples of propriety and decorum, the child from its cradle grows up in surrounding infamy, and strengthens in vice. Unprotected by the hand of benevolence, unaided by the admonitions of virtue, uneducated by the precepts of wisdom, and unchecked by the worthlessness of the parent, it is left a prey to all the vicious habits imbibed in a daily intercourse with every thing profligate and degrading. In this state, how is it possible that society can improve, or rather, how is it possible that it should not become worse and worse? To illustrate the truth of this observation, and to bring matters more immediately home to our general argument, let us, for a moment, contemplate the present state of society among the lower classes in this town, and contrast it with what existed about 30 years ago. Can any thing be more different? can any picture be more melancholy! While we see, where'er we turn our eye, the hapless offspring of abandoned parents, running idle, filthy, ragged, and vicious, from morning till night, about our streets and lanes, can we cease to look back to those times when no such degrading spectacles met our view? When we inquire, and find that hundreds of these neglected beings have never been within a school, or ever received the smallest education, (notwithstanding charity schools are open for their reception,) can we help looking back to the period when every parent strove to give their children the best education

tion he could afford? When we sorrowfully listen to the depraved language and sentiments of youth, and perceive them, on the seventh day, as eagerly engaged in worthlessness and idle disorder as on the sixth, is it possible to avoid a retrospect to those times when parents, however poor, were sedulous to preserve that day holy, and by every precept and example to impress sentiments of piety and moral order on the minds of their children? And when to all these painful reflections we turn to the original cause of this dereliction of every thing good and respectable, can we possibly attribute it to aught but the corrupted state of the *parent?* The only question, therefore, that remains is, by what means have parents been thus rendered so viciously depraved, and by what possible means can they be henceforth rendered more worthy and beneficial to society?—These are important questions, Sir, and well deserving the serious consideration, not only of our present guardians of Police, but of all the moral, pious, and considerate members of the community.

I believe few will be hardy enough to deny, that within these last 10 or 12 years, the rapid progress of idle and worthless debauchery among the lower orders of society in Scotland has been wonderful. Thousands, and tens of thousands, have, from a state of patient industry and comfort, been plunged into poverty, misery, and disorder! Thousands converted from morality and decorum to the most abandoned depravity, and whole families plunged into ruin and confusion by a vice which every good citizen, and every reflecting magistrate, ought to have checked by every means in his power. Will it be asserted that any one step has been hitherto taken to accomplish this great end? on the contrary, has not every thing been done to increase the evil, and render its influence more prevalent? Look around this grand and *improving* metropolis, Sir, and gratify your astonished sight with the *causes* of destruction and disorder that every where strike the eye, wherever you go, and to whatever quarter you turn. Can you proceed 20 yards in any direction without meeting with some of these respectable receptacles of idle debauchery which now improve the morals and orderly conduct of the mobility? To whatever hand you turn, through whatever street, lane, or alley you pass, are not these *licenced* haunts of corruption, ornamented with the badges of their order, and hung out as lures and incentives to every thing that is destructive and disorderly? And can our Magistrates wonder at the effects of their own institutions, and our Police conceive they can reclaim the morals or conduct of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, while the only cause which has produced the disorder remains? Do they really conceive that, by sending a few hardened and corrupted individuals to Bridewell, that every thing will be remedied, and that a few hours solitary confinement, within the walls of a prison, are to make impressions on minds callous to every thing but the exhilarating influence of whisky, and that all will be reclaimed to peace, order, and propriety! As well may they tell us that the stones of which Bridewell is composed possess virtues to imbue the most vicious minds with the purest principles, and eradicate the most depraved vices from the most callous breasts; for they may rest assured, that no sooner are their victims released from the chilling haunts of their *Seminary of improvement*, than a double portion of whisky will be resorted to, and an increased disorder be stirred up as a compromise for past privations.

Beneficent and humane, as the institution mentioned in your former number unquestionably is, it must be evi-

evident, from what has been already specified, that something more should be embraced to render it more extensively and permanently advantageous. Without some effectual provision for neglected and corrupted youth, it is next to impossible that vice can be checked, or society improved. Without instilling something into the minds of children, to counteract the vicious habits and example of the parent, corruption must continue to spread with all its accompanying evils. Early impressions, of all others, are the most likely to remain; and while education, blended with precept and example, is daily exercised and enforced, much may be done to secure a portion of unshaken principle, even when surrounded with depravity. Could any thing, consistent with the above institution, be adopted to effect this salutary provision for the hapless offspring of pollution, incalculable blessings might one day result to society. A picture, neither romantic nor imaginary, might be drawn of future joys, and domestic happiness, blended with industry, comfort, and moral order, very different from what the present times exhibit.—By the regulations already established by the *Beneficent Society*, it appears to me, that much may be done to accomplish this desired end. By the weekly visitations of those who inspect the different districts under their charge, not only will vice be detected, but whatever is worthy and deserving be brought to light. To separate the vicious from the virtuous is no small benefit to morals, for to prevent infection is doing much to check the malignity of disease, and establish general health and safety. It is with infinite satisfaction I hear that the person who superintends our police has proposed to co-operate with the above-mentioned society; and were this co-operation to enforce what the precepts of morality dictate, why should we doubt of reformation? A system combining *punishment* to vice, and encouragement and assistance to the deserving, would, of all tribunals of justice and humanity, be the most effectual to remedy existing evils, and produce future blessings to society. But, as I before observed, this cannot be effected without removing the causes which impede virtue and promote worthlessness. Were our haunts of corruption and disorder restricted; were proper seminaries for the instruction of abandoned youth of both sexes established, and were rigid regulations adopted, to oblige parents to send their children to these schools, little doubt can remain of general improvement. As this last-mentioned proposal embraces a variety of rules and regulations which would necessarily extend this paper beyond the usual limits of your miscellany, I shall recommend the reader to a careful perusal of an Essay on "*Female Schools for Cleanliness*," published some considerable time ago in your magazine, which I cannot help thinking deserves particular notice; altho', like every thing else relating to morals and manners in this gay metropolis, it has been disregarded by those who ought to be the guardians of both.

LYCURGUS.

Indictment against JEAN MAXWELL, *the Galloway Sorceress.*

JEAN MAXWELL, present prisoner in the Tolbooth of Kirkcudbright, you are indicted, &c.

You the said Jean Maxwell did, at Little Cocklick, in the parish of Urr and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, pretend to tell fortunes by tea cups, and the grounds of tea; and did tell to Jean Davidson, servant to Francis Scott, farmer in little Cocklick aforesaid, that she would soon bear a bastard to a certain young man,

man, Hugh Rafferton; which you said you could prevent by certain means. And you the said Jean Maxwell caused the said Jean Davidson to rub, or anoint, her forehead and other parts of her head, with a liquid contained in a bottle produced by you, which so much intoxicated and disordered the said Jean Davidson, that she would have done any thing that you the said Jean Maxwell had asked her to do: and you the said Jean Maxwell, availing yourself of the situation that she the said Jean Davidson was in, declared to her that the Devil would speedily appear and tear her in pieces, unless she obeyed you, the said Jean Maxwell, in every particular. And you the said Jean Maxwell caused the said Jean Davidson take oaths of secresy for the purpose of concealing your wicked and felonious purposes. That on the said twenty-seventh day of December last, you the said Jean Maxwell caused the said Jean Davidson produce a guinea note, which you pretended to fold up in a small bit of paper, putting round it some lint, and stitching in it nine pins; after which, you gave it to the said Jean Davidson, and ordered her to cast it in the fire; which she did accordingly. And you the said Jean Maxwell then ordered the said Jean Davidson to bring one of her shifts and three shillings with it, which you sewed up in the tail of the shift, and said that the shift was to be consumed in the fire, as an offering to the Devil, who was to appear at the time of the burning of the shift in the shape of either a bull or a swine; and at the same time, you the said Jean Maxwell gave to the said Jean Davidson a powder, sewed up in a piece of fine linen, and stuck through with nine pins, which you injoined her to wear at her breast till the day of her death, and tell no mortal of it. That on the 28th day of December last, you, the said Jean Maxwell, told the said Jean Davidson, that the Devil had rejected two sixpences of the money formerly sent him in the tail of the shift; that he insisted in lieu of the sixpences to have two shillings with heads on them; and that he was up and stirring, and must be satisfied; and the said Jean Davidson having furnished the shillings, you, the said Jean Maxwell, after stamping on the ground twice or thrice with your foot, pretended to hand them to Satan, as if he had stood behind you. That on the twenty ninth day of December last, you the said Jean Maxwell declared to the said Jean Davidson, that the Devil was still up, and that he must have a man's shirt of plain linen, and in it a shoulder of mutton; and the said Jean Davidson, terrified by your threats, gave you a check shirt of the said Francis Scott's, her master, together with a shoulder of mutton, also his property, tied up in the shirt; and you the said Jean Maxwell tied up these articles in your own budget; and then telling the said Jean Davidson that all this was insufficient to lay the Devil, you asked her for half a crown more; and the said Jean Davidson, in confusion and fright, gave you a dollar, which you said would do as well, and that at any rate it must not be taken back being once offered; and then you the said Jean Maxwell, went to the back of the byre at Little Cocklick aforesaid, and returned and told the said Jean Davidson, that you had laid the Devil so that he could not come nearer her than the back of the byre, but cautioned her strongly not to travel that way, nor farther after it was dark. That on the said first day of Jannary last, you the said Jean Maxwell returned to Little Cocklick aforesaid, and told the said Jean Davidson, that Hugh Rafferton was to be with her on the Thursday ensuing, very lovingly, and ready to marry her, or do whatever she should

should ask of him: and moreover, you the said Jean Maxwell declared, that if the said Jean Davidson used Hugh Rafferton harshly, and refused to marry him, Hugh Rafferton would lose his reason, and go stark mad at the end of eight weeks; that in the mean time, however, you must have another Guinea note for the Devil, with a faced shilling in it; and the money was furnished by the said Jean Davidson; when you the said Jean Maxwell clipped, or pretended to cut the note with scissars, pretending that in this manner it was to be presented to the Devil along with the faced shilling. That soon after this, you the said Jean Maxwell told the said Jean Davidson that the first note was not accepted, and that you must have an old and very tattered note, and three shillings more; which having been furnished by the said Jean Davidson, you the said Jean Maxwell bound up the note with paper and lint, and having stuck it with nine pins gave it to the said Jean Davidson, who threw it into the fire; and you the said Jean Maxwell, after stamping on the ground, handed the three shillings behind you, so that Satan might receive them as you pretended he had received the former presents; that these things being done, you the said Jean Maxwell left the said Jean Davidson at her father's house at Killymingan, in the parish of Kirkgunzeon, on the said first day of January last, declaring that Hugh Rafferton should wait on her in deep humility on the Thursday ensuing; and that all the money offered to Satan should be returned into the said Jean Davidson's chest on the subsequent Friday morning by sun-rising; and that all should be, and really was, perfectly right.—That on the said eighth day of January last, you the said Jean Maxwell again waited on the said Jean Davidson, at the house of the said Francis Scott, in Little Cocklick aforesaid, and told, that all was gone wrong; that the Devil had proved too strong for you the said Jean Maxwell, and had rent a check apron given you by the said Jean Davidson formerly for a burnt offering; and you the said Jean Maxwell pretended to shew the distinct marks of Satan's claws, and the mark of his thumb on your arm, adding, that he could not be laid without the aid of John MacGeorge, commonly called the Devil-raiser of Urr; and for that end, you the said Jean Maxwell demanded two notes more, and three pieces of flesh meat, one of them to be pork, which you proposed to roll up at great peril in the check apron; and you the said Jean Maxwell also insisted to have the said Jean Davidson's duffle cloak, but the said Jean Davidson having by this time got the use of her reason, and got the better of the terror of the oaths of secresy imposed upon her by you the said Jean Maxwell, managed so as to detain you until a Constable was sent for, who took you into custody, and carried you before the Reverend Doctor James Muirhead of Logan, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

Verdict of the Jury.

At Kirkcudbright, the 21st day of June, 1805, the assize being inclosed, did make choice of Alexander Melville of Barwhar to be their Chancellor, and William Mure, Factor for the Earl of Selkirk, to be their Clerk; and having considered the indictment raised at the instance of Robert Gordon, Writer in Kirkcudbright, Procurator Fiscal of court for his Majesty's interest, against Jean Maxwell, present prisoner in the Tolbooth of Kirkcudbright, the Pannel, with the interlocutor of the Steward depute of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright thereon, and the whole proof adduced, they unanimously find

find the said Jean Maxwell guilty of the crimes charged against her in the said indictment. In testimony whereof, &c.

(Signed) { Alexr. Melville, Chancellor. Will. Mure, Clerk.

Court adjourned for a Week.

Kirkcudbright, 28th June, 1805.

The Steward-depute having considered the verdict of the assize bearing date the 21st day of June current, and returned into court that day against Jean Maxwell, the pannel, whereby she is found guilty of pretending to exercise Witchcraft, Sorcery, Inchantment, and Conjuration, and of undertaking to tell fortunes, contrary to the enactments and provisions of the act of Parliament passed in the 9th year of the reign of King George the II. chapter fifth, in the manner charged against her in the Indictment, at instance of the Procurator Fiscal of court; the Steward-depute, in respect of the said verdict, decerns and adjudges the said Jean Maxwell to be carried back from the bar to the tolbooth of Kirkcudbright, and to be imprisoned therein for the space of one whole year, without Bail or Mainprize; and once in every quarter of the said year, to stand openly upon a market-day in the Jugs or Pillory, at the market-cross of the Burgh of Kirkcudbright, for the space of one hour, &c.

(Signed) *Alexr. Gordon.*

Account of TAMAHAMA, CHIEF *of the* SANDWICH ISLANDS.

From Turnbull's Voyage round the World.

THE Sandwich islands are at this period under the dominion of Tamahama, another Bonaparte and Peter the Great conjoined in one, who is at once extending his power over all his neighbours, and urging forward the civilization of his people with amazing activity. All the Sandwich Islands are now reduced under his power, with the exception of two small ones to the northward, which are still held by the rightful king, a prince rendered moderate and just by adversity.

Among other remarkable particulars of this unfortunate monarch, our author mentions that he spoke the English language with considerable ease. He professed a high regard for the British nation, and as proof of it had taken to himself the name of King George; and to his children, who were numerous, he had given those of the present Royal Family in Britain, beginning with the Prince of Wales, and descending to the youngest branch of that family.

This prince and his followers, by the assistance of some Englishmen residing among them, constructed a ship, in which they intend to emigrate to China, or to some other island, in case Tamahama should invade and overpower them.

Tamahama is one of those remarkable characters which, owing to a combination of fortunate circumstances, become, as it were, landmarks in the history of their species.

We shall extract the account given of him for the entertainment of our readers:

"His palace is built after the European style, of brick, and glazed windows, having European and American artificers about him of almost every description. Indeed his own subjects, from their intercourse with Europeans, have acquired a great knowledge of several of the mechanical arts, and have thus enabled him to increase his navy, a very favourite object with him. I have no doubt that in a very few years he will erect among these islands a power very far from despicable.

"The circumstances of this enterprizing Chief were greatly changed since the visit of Capt. Vancou-

vre,

vre, to whom, as to the servant and representative of Great Britain, with much formality and ceremony, he had made a conveyance of the sovereignty of Owhyhee, in the hopes of being thus more strongly confirmed in his authority, and supplied with the means of resisting his enemies.

" His dominion seems now to be completely established. He is not only a great warrior and politician, but a very acute trader, and a match for any European for driving a bargain, and is ever ready to take the advantage of the necessities of those who apply to him or his people for supplies.

" His subjects have already made considerable progress in civilization, but are held in the most abject submission, as Tamahama is inflexible in punishing all offences which seem to counteract his supreme command.

" It was only in 1792 that Capt. Vancouvre laid down the keel of Tamahama's first vessel, or rather craft; but so assiduously has he applied himself to effect his favourite object, the establishment of a naval force, that at the period of our arrival he had upwards of twenty vessels of different sizes, from 25 to 50 tons; some of them were even copper bottomed.

" He was, however, at this time much in want of naval stores, and to have his navy quickly placed on a respectable footing, would pay well for them.—He has also a certain number of body guards to attend him, independently of the number who are required to accompany him on his journeys and expeditions.

" In viewing this man my imagination suggested to me that I beheld, in its first progress, one of those extraordinary natures which, under other circumstances of fortune and situation, would have ripened into the future hero, and caused the world to resound with his feats of glory.—What other was Philip of Macedon as pictured by the Grecian historians? A man who overcame every disadvantage of slight resources and powerful rivals, and extended the narrow sovereignty of Macedon unto a universal monarchy, of Greece and the known world.

" Some convicts from Botany Bay having effected their escape to the Sandwich Islands, rendered themselves at first serviceable to Tamahama, and in recompence were put in possession of small portions of land for cultivation. On these they had raised some sugar-canes, and at last contrived to distil a sort of spirit, with which they entertained each other by turns, keeping birth-days and other holidays, until Tamahama, finding that such festivities greatly retarded his work, made some gentle representations on the subject.

" This lenity, however, produced no good effect; but the drinking, idleness, and quarrels among the new settlers, seeming rather to become more frequent than before, and their insolence being carried so far as to insult and maltreat many of the natives, Tamahama gave the strangers to understand, that in their next fighting party he would make one of the company, and see who could best acquit himself on the occasion.—This hint produced the desired effect; the Botany Bay settlers were soon brought into complete submission, and a due sense of their situation.

" These particulars were collected from Mr Young—a man of strict veracity, who, having been long in the country, had the best opportunity to know the truth. He has been long in the confidence of Tamahama, whose fortunes he has constantly followed from the beginning, and who gives him daily proofs of the sincerity of his attachment. He added, that for several years Tamahama had adopted it as a rule, to request from all Europeans who touched within his dominions, a certificate or testimonial

monial of his good conduct towards them; but that now, considering his character for honesty and civility to be established, he no longer deems such certificates of any important use.

"Tamahama's ardent desire to obtain a ship from Captain Vancouvre, was in all probability first excited by the suggestions of Young and his countryman Davies; but such was the effect of this undertaking, that Tamahama became immediately more sparing of his visits on board the Discovery; his time being now chiefly employed in attending to the carpenters at work on his new man of war, which, when finished, was named the Britannia. This was the beginning of Tamahama's navy; and from his own observations, with the assistance of Messrs. Young, Davies, &c. he has laboured inflexibly in improving his marine force, until he has brought it to its present perfection, securing to him not only a decided superiority over the frail canoes of his neighbours, but the means of transporting his warriors to distant parts.

"Some of his vessels are employed as transports, in carrying provisions from one island to another, to supply his warriors; whilst the largest are used as men of war, and are occasionally mounted with a few light guns.

"No one better understands his interest than this ambitious Chief—no one better knows how to improve an original idea. The favours of Vancouvre would have been thrown away on any other savage; but Tamahama possesses a genius above his situation.

"The body guards, who may be considered in some respects as regularly disciplined troops, go on duty and relieve each other as in Europe, calling out "All is well" at every half hour, as on board ship. Their uniform at this time was simply a blue great coat, with yellow facings.—"With other things which Tamahama has learned by intercourse with Europeans, he has acquired a relish for our spirits, so that some navigators have exchanged their rum with him to very good account. Sometimes when his stock of liquor is exhausted, he employs the Europeans settled in his dominions to extract spirits from the sugar-canes, which grow there of an excellent quality.

"When Tamahama means to relax from his serious occupations, he invites his own wives, and those of his chiefs, to share his regale of spirits, which in its operation seldom fails to create disputes, and even quarrels, among the ladies, to the great entertainment of the master of the feast, and the other male guests."

Present State of the COLONY *in* NEW SOUTH WALES.

From the same.

THE town of Sidney, the capital of the colony, and the seat of the government, is divided into two parts by a river which empties itself in to a cove named after the town.—Sidney cove has thus a double advantage, that of being well and plentifully providedwith excellent water, and at the same time possessing an harbour, which might contain with ease all the royal navy of Great Britain. These two-fold advantages rendered it much more eligible than Botany Bay, the original destination.

The peculiar circumstances which belonged to the first settlement of this colony, rendered it necessary to have storehouses erected for the reception of provisions, houses for the convicts, and barracks for the military, upon the arrival of the first settlers. These buildings, in different parts of the country most fit for cultivation, formed the outlines of the pre-

present towns, of which the chief are Sidney, Paramatta, and Hawkesbury. The adjacent country being parcelled out among such of the settlers as preferred this means of livelihood; others, of a more mechanical and sedentary propensity, collected together in the villages, erecting shops, establishing trades, and becoming factors, in the mutual exchange of commodities between the people of the country and the towns.

From such beginnings the villages have increased to towns, and Sidney, according to the most accurate calculation I am enabled to make, has now a population of two thousand six hundred inhabitants.

They may be classed under the following denominations:

Military and civil establishment,	450
Convicts employed by the crown in the public works, bridges, batteries, and dock-yards,	400
Taylors, Shoemakers, Bakers, Butchers, Carpenters, and Masons,	250
Fishermen,	20
People employed in boats, getting wood for shipping, bringing grain from the Hawkesbury, settlers in Bass's Straits, chiefly employed on the water,	350
Petty traders, or pedlars, who gain a livelihood by trading,	40
Women,	600
Children,	450

The space occupied by the town is about a mile from one extremity to the other. With the exception of the store-houses, and other public buildings, eight out of ten of the houses are only one storey in height, and whether built at the formation of the colony, or imediately afterwards, are for the most part composed of wattle and plaster; and some few, but few indeed, of brick and stone. The absolute want of lime, or any sufficient substitute, except that made from shells, is an invincible impediment against more substantial architecture.

Sydney, however, is in every respect well situated to become, in progress of years, a port of very active commerce. It already comprehends upwards of one third of the whole population of New South Wales. The effect of the climate has been rather over-rated. It is chiefly visible in children born in the country of European parents, but it is not visible so much in any defect as in a certain characteristic trait of countenance.—These children differ nothing in size and stature from the common standard of Europe, but are invariably of one complexion, fair, and with white hair. Out of Eleven hundred children born in New South Wales, there is scarcely a single exception to this national, as we may call it, distinction. Their eyes are usually black and very brilliant, their disposition quick and volatile, and their loquacity such as might render them a proverb.

The settlers follow, as much as possible, the customs and manner of life of their native country, and are therefore liable to the same maladies with their countrymen of the same order. Intemperance, encouraged perhaps by the intensity and continuance of labour, so necessary in a new settlement, has many victims; and some have fallen a premature sacrifice to dysenteries, and complaints in the liver, the diseases of all new settled lands.

Nearly one half of the whole population, both men and women, are Irish, many of them having been transported hither for their seditious practices. It is too much to be dreaded, that the evil of their treason is only removed to another sphere: thus far I will assert, that their transportation has not in any degree changed their principles.

The police of the colony is invested in the magistrates, who are appoint-

ed

ed by the governor, one or more to each principal district. Under them, in every district, is a head or petty constable; and for the better preservation of order, a certain number of watchmen, where the circumstances seemed to require it.

The celebrated George Barrington held the office of high Constable of Paramatta for many years, and in the faithful and vigorous discharge of his duty acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of the government. At this time, having absolutely lost the use of his intellectual faculties, he had retired on a small pension allowed him for former services. He was emaciated, and apparently in the last stage of human life; a melancholy instance of abused talents, and the force of remorse and conscious sensibility, on a mind intended for better things.

Strange as it may appear, the multitude of law-suits and litigations in this colony exceeds all proportion to its population. There were not less than three hundred capiases, summons, and executions, to be brought forward at the next sitting of the civil court; and the fees of office to the provost marshall were said to amount to nearly three hundred pounds. Indeed the lawyers and publicans are the most profitable trades in the colony.

In a country like this, nothing is so absolutely necessary as a virtuous and industrious peasantry. At present there are composed of two descriptions of people, namely the convicts, whose terms of transportation being expired, or being released from the sentence of the law by emancipation have been permitted to settle; and men with their families who have come free from England.

The first description of these were the first settlers, men of the most dissolute characters, whose conduct during the period of their servitude had the appearance of reformation, but was only restrained within the bounds of propriety from the fear of punishment; for no sooner were they restored to their rights and privileges as freemen, than their vicious depravity shewed itself in idleness, drunkenness, and all the crimes their certain effects.

I cannot enumerate above eight or ten instances in the whole where the smallest propensity to industry appeared, and of those the celebrated Barrington, whilst in the free exercise of his faculties, stood highly conspicuous. Another of the classes of freemen who became settlers were the soldiers (marines) who first embarked on the expedition, and as a reward for their services, were discharged and allowed to settle; these men, accustomed to restless lives, could not easily accustom themselves to domestic habits; they disliked hard work, and, released from the strictness of military discipline, they abandoned themselves to drunkenness and other vices, already too prevalent in the colony, and in a very few years their farms were sold for the consideration of a few gallons of spirits, and themselves wretched and miserable, glad to enlist again into the service.

There are another description of settlers, who consist of people who, with their families, have been sent from England by the government, at a very heavy expence, for the express purpose of settling in it.

From these people much was expected, but in respect to them, the government and the colony has been most grossly deceived.

From upwards of an hundred families who have been sent from England, there are not above eight or ten, between whom and the convicts the smallest degree of discrimination could be drawn. It may perhaps be deemed presumption in me to offer an opinion, but it is of the utmost importance to be guarded against the

the improper characters who offer themselves as candidates to settle in New South Wales, and do by one means or other get recommended. It is a matter of the greatest consequence, both to government and the colony.

Amongst the numbers hitherto sent out as *free settlers*, have been characters of a very suspicious nature, who have narrowly escaped being sent out contrary to their inclinations; some of them low mechanics, who had failed in business with large families; and who, had they remained in the country, would have become burdensome to their parishes. Others, men of dissolute, idle habits, whose friends were glad to get rid of them by recommending them as settlers for New South Wales.

According to the present prospect, it may be safely said, that, with some degree of forecast, and encouragement of agriculture, and particularly the growth and preservation of live stock, animal food will be in great abundance, and this, and every other species of provisions, will be much cheaper than in the mother country; nor will this probably be at any great distance of time. A few years may be reasonably expected to produce this change. The writer is also of opinion, that if the settlement continues in that tranquillity, which may be reasonably expected from the attention and liberality of government, the growth of manufactures, from the present state and circumstances of the colony, will be much more rapid than it has hitherto been. Government have already established a manufactory of coarse woollen cloth from the country wool; and though their workmen are at present but few, and the quantity manufactured, of course, very moderate, it promises a very rapid increase. Several pieces of linen and canvas have been likewise manufactured from the country flax. An individual has established a kind of pottery for the coarser ware at Paramatta. A water mill, the only one in the colony, is nearly completed.

Scottish Review.

Anecdotes of the Life of Sir James Steuart, *Bart.*

(*From the new edition of his works.*)

THESE anecdotes, which are annexed to a posthumous edition of the works of this celebrated writer, are rendered interesting not only by the eminence of the subject, but by the talents of the writer, who, we understand, is Mr Chalmers, well known both for his biographical diligence, and his profound acquaintance with the science of political economy. A short abstract of it cannot therefore be uninteresting to our readers.

Sir James Steuart was descended from two families, the Steuarts, and the Dalrymples, who have furnished this island with warriors, statesmen, and jurists. He was the only son of Sir Jas. Steuart, Baronet, the Solicitor General of Scotland, during the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. and the representative in parliament for the city of Edinburgh. He was the grandson of Sir Jas. Steuart, who, from November 1692, was twenty years Lord Advocate of Scotland, and was regarded as one of the great civilians of his time; and he was the great grandson of Sir James Steuart, who was Lord Provost of Edinburgh, from October 1648 till the Restoration. Our author's mother was Anne, the eldest daughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple, of North Berwick, who was Lord President of the Court of Session during twenty years. His grandmother, the wife of the great Lord Advocate, was Margaret Trail, of a respectable family. His great-grandmother was Anne Hope, the niece of Sir Thomas Hope, who was Lord Advocate of Scotland to Chas. I. And this great politicl eeonomist

was

was born, in the city of Edinburgh, on the 21st of October (N.S.) 1712.

From the nursery, our author was ere long sent to the house of Mr James Purdie, at North Berwick, a grammarian of such celebrity, that he was invited, by the magistrates, to be the rector of the grammar school of Glasgow. Even with the aid of Purdie, I know not if our author can boast of early proficiency: he had one of those geniuses, which ripen in autumn, rather than blossom in the spring. He was, however, celebrated as a tragedian, before he became remarkable as a scholar. It was one of the laudable practises of North Berwick school, to present a drama, at stated seasons; and as Henry IV. was often acted, our young economist played the king, with uncommon approbation: for he had from Nature no small portion of memory, of eloquence, and, above all, address. P. 361.

Sir James completed his studies in Edinburgh; and when the time for chusing a profession arrived, he fixed upon that of the law, and "studied with such diligence under the direction of Mr Herculus Lindsey, an eminent civilian, in the university of Glasgow, that he was admitted an advocate on the 25th of January 1734-5, at the age of 24." But it was, as Mr C. expresses it, "the peculiar misfortune of his days, that the fashion of his country required every one, of whatever wealth, or profession, to travel over Europe." In the course of making the grand tour, Sir James met with the Duke of Ormond, and with the late Earl Marshall, by whom, when he went to Rome, he was introduced to *still greater men*, and gradually contracted an unfortunate attachment to the House of Steuart. He then returned to Scotland, and

was married, on the 25th of October 1743, to Lady Frances Wemyss, the eldest daughter of the Earl of Wemyss, with 6000l. which, in those days, was no small fortune. He thus acquired a companion, who was distinguished for understanding, a wife, who was noted for discretion, and a friend, who, amidst his various misfortunes, either personal or political, displayed the most unalterable attachment, with the most active zeal, which was tempered by the greatest prudence.

Sir James was now happy: and this happiness, after a while, he transferred to Goodtrees, near Edinburgh, the villa, to which his father and grandfather had retired from the forum; the place, where himself had enjoyed the pleasures of youth. We may easily suppose, that this felicity was not diminished, when his wife brought him a son and heir, on the 7th of August 1744*.

P. 366.

In the summer of 1745, Sir James happened to be called to Edinburgh; and here he resided, when the Pretender Charles Steuart took possession of that city. Having unhappily received, during his travels on the continent, a strong tincture of Jacobitism, he now joined the Prince's party, and was sent on a mission to Paris. But on the downfal of the Steuart cause, his projects were blasted, and he himself became an exile from his native country. He was excepted from the act of general pardon, and,

in October 1748, a court was convened at Edinburgh, and a jury was sworn, who found an indictment against our politician, which deprived him of the gratifications of his country, and his country of the benefit of his talents. This event was considered, by the friends of government, as the greatest victory which George II. had obtained over the Jacobites of Scotland since the battle of Culloden; a petty triumph, that only marked the importance of the victim, and merely gratified political vengeance.

P. 368.

Sir James now spent some years in France, partly at Angoulesme, and partly at Paris. He then removed into Flanders, and spent two years alternately at Brussels and Spa. In 1757, he published at Frankfort on the Main, *A Vindication of Newton's Chro-*

* Scots Mag. 1744, p. 346.

Chronology. As this book, after being nearly forgotten in England, had been violently attacked by several French writers, Mr Chalmers observes, that it was gallant in Sir James, to step forth as the defender of his illustrious countryman; but considers his erudition, acuteness, and diligence, as insufficient to rescue from oblivion a work unworthy of the genius of Newton.

For some years succeeding, he resided, with a view to the education of his son, at the University of Tubingen, in the dominions of the Duke of Wirtemburgh. Here he produced his "Treatise on German Coins, which he dedicated to the Duke. That prince having offered his son a cornetcy of dragoons, he declined it, cherishing always a hope of restoration.

In the summer of 1758, Sir James went on a tour to the south of Italy, with a view to the recovery of his health. Here he met with Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who seems to have been much pleased, both with him, and Lady Steuart. She writes to Mr Wortley,

"I am tempted to make a journey, "by the letters of Lady F. Steuart and "Sir James. I never knew people "more to my taste. They reside in a "little town only two days' journey "from Padua, where it will be easy to "find a lodging." Letters lately published, vol. v. p. 71. She says, in her letter of the 10th of August 1758, to the Countess of Bute: "I feel greatly "the loss of Sir James Steuart and Lady "Fanny, whose conversation was equally "pleasing and instructive. I do not ex-"pect to have it soon replaced, as there "are few such couples." Ib. p. 88.

P. 372.

Sir James met now with a very severe disappointment. Lord Holderness had attained, but not perfected, the royal assent to his return, when George II. died; and he lived on at Tubingen, waiting the result of the new counsels of a new reign. Removing thence to Flanders, he met with a singular disaster. At Spa, in the company of French officers, he was accustomed, somewhat imprudently, to boast of the superiority of his countrymen over the armies of France. Information was given to the French government, who sent a body of troops to apprehend him, and by them he was carried a prisoner to Charlemont. Mean time, his house at Antwerp was broken open, by the permission of the Austrian government, and his papers were transmitted to Paris. Happily, nothing criminal was discovered by these unjustifiable means, but as the ministers saw some things which they wished to conceal during the war, they kept him for more than a year, till the 13th December 1762, after the conclusion of peace.

Soon after, Sir James was able to return to his native country, and obtained an assurance, that he would not be troubled, if he lived quietly. In 1763, he went to Edinburgh, and from thence to his estate at Coltness, "which he was studious to adorn and active to improve. It was here, that he was visited by Wight, the agricultural traveller, who praises his husbandry, and recommends his practice." In this retirement he employed himself actively in literary composition. He put the last hand to his *Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy*, which was published in 1767. Its merits were slowly acknowledged. The critics and the public differed in opinion; and Millar, who gave 500l. for it, found he had made rather a losing bargain. Without being discouraged, however, by this want of popularity, he proceeded to publish in 1769 "Considerations on the Interest of the County of Lanark;" in 1772 "The principles of money applied to the present state of the coin of Bengal," for which he received the unanimous thanks of the Court of India

India Directors; and a "Plan for introducing uniformity of weights and measures." In 1771, the solicitations of his friends procured him a pardon.

It was soon after suggested to him, that his appearance at court would be considered as a proof of his thankfulness. He was presented, on the 20th of March 1772, by his never-failing friend Lord Barrington, to his Majesty, who received him with his accustomed grace; and who asked him, with his usual knowledge of the world, *If he were then writing any thing more?* Sir James answered, with the address which was peculiar to him, *That he was only employed in correcting what he had already written.* On a subseqent day, the king asked Lord Barrington what induced Sir James to depart from the political principles of his ancestors, who had been strongly attached to the Protestant succession? Lord Barrington answered, from Sir James's information, that such had been the personal civilities, which he had received from Charles Steuart at Rome, he thought himself obliged to return them at Edinburgh. The king said, *he did not like him the worse for his motive.* P. 379.

For some years before his death, Sir James's compositions were chiefly of a religious and moral nature. Being dissatisfied with some things in Beattie's Essay on Truth, he sent some observations on it to himself. Several letters passed in consequence between these distinguished men, in which the utmost temper and politeness are preserved. Sir James wrote also "Critical remarks on Mirabaud's System of Nature," and a "Dissertation concerning the motive of obedience to the laws of God." But in the midst of these sublime speculations he was seized with an illness, which carried him off, on the 26th of November 1780, at the age of 67. Lady Frances survived him above nine years, and he never appears to have had above two children, one a daughter, who died very young, and his son General Sir James Steuart, who succeeded to his estate and title.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

THE Works of Sallust. To which are prefixed, two Essays on the Life, Literary Character, and Writings of the Historian: with Notes Historical, Biographical, and Critical. By Henry Stewart, L. L. D. F. R. S. and S. A. E. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 12s.

Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh: Vol. VI. Part I. Containing, 1. A Description of the Strata which occur in ascending from the plains of Kincardineshire to the summit of Mount Battoc, in the Eastern District of the Grampian Mountains, by Lieut. Col. Imrie. 2. A Geometrical Investigation of some curious and interesting Properties of the Circle, &c by James Glenie. 3. Account of a series of Experiments, showing the effects of Compression in modifying the action of heat. By Sir James Hall, Bart. 4to. 9s.

Treatise on the Offices of Justice of Peace, Constable and Commissioner of Supply, and Commissioner under comprehending acts, in Scotland; with occasional observations on other municipal jurisdictions. To which are added Appendixes. By Gilbert Hutchison, Esq. Advocate. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. 2l. 5s.

The Operations of Surgery. Vol. II. in 2 parts. Part first, containing the anatomy and diseases of the Urethra and Bladder. The operations of Lithotomy, Introduction of the Catheter, Puncture of the Bladder. The Use and Abuse of Caustic. The Cure of Fistula. Part second, containing the Anatomy and Diseases of the Scull and Brain. The treatment of Tumours and Caries of the Scull. The Prevention and Cure of

of Apoplexy, Palsy, Hydrocephalus, and Phrenzy. The Doctrine of Fractures, and Depression of the Scull, and the Operation of Trepan. By John Bell, Surgeon.

An Examination of the Letter addressed to Principal Hill, in a letter to its anonymous Author. With remarks on Mr Stewart's Postscript, and Mr Playfair's Pamphlet. By a calm Observer. 1s. 6d.

New Editions.

Elements of General History. By Lord Woodhouselee. Third Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Essay on the Causes and consequences of Emigration from the Highlands. By the Earl of Selkirk. Second Edition. 8vo. 6s.

Report of the Proceedings of the General Assembly, in the case of Mr Leslie. Second Edition. 8vo. 5s.

Essay on the Distinction of Ranks, by the late Professor Millar. Fourth Edition. 8vo. 9s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

AT the anniversary meeting of the Highland Society of Scotland, Sir John Sinclair laid on the table the printed sheets of a large portion of the poems of Ossian, in the Original Gaelic, with a Latin translation. The whole of this work is expected to be completed in three months.

Mr *John Finlay*, author of Wallace, or the Vale of Ellerslie, is preparing for publication a selection of Scottish Historical Ballads, with illustrations.

The Society of Antiquaries at Perth have appointed a committee to examine their numerous papers, and select materials for a volume; which is to be printed in a style suited to the importance of its contents.

Considering the high literary and professional eminence of Lord *Kaimes*, and the time which has elapsed since his death, it cannot but appear wonderful that no memoir of him (at least of any length) should yet have appeared. We are happy to understand that this desideratum is now about to be supplied by Lord *Woodhouselee*.

The Rev. *James Headrick* proposes to publish by subscription, "A view of the Mineralogy, Fisheries, Agriculture, Manufactures, &c. of the island of Arran, with Means suggested for improving them." The price of each volume to subscribers will be 10s. 6d.

Mr *Brewster* is printing a new impression of his valuable edition of Ferguson's Lectures.

Mr *Sutton*, to whose merit, as a draftsman, Mr Nasmyth of Edinburgh has borne the most ample testimony, has executed views of New and Old Aberdeen. Several gentlemen, who take an interest in that town, have expressed a wish, that engravings should be taken of these, and a subscription has accordingly been opened for that purpose.

There is in the press, a volume of original papers, illustrating the History of Scotland during part of the sixteenth century. In this will be contained, a journal of the most remarkable incidents in Scotland, during the civil war between the adherents of Queen Mary and those of her son; from the year 1570. This journal was written by Richard Bannatyne, secretary to John Knox the reformer: it has been kept in the city of Edinburgh, and enters into a minute detail of the civil and military operations of the contending factions, and enumerates all the readers of each. It also elucidates some parts of the ecclesiastical history of Scotland.

Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign.

Mr Carr, who has already favoured the world with his Stranger in France, and with his Travels round the Baltic, has lately made *the Tour of Ireland*, and is now preparing an Account of that almost unknown country, which he intends to publish under the title of the Stranger in Ireland. The work will make one elegant volume quarto, similar to *the Northern Summer*, and will be embellished with a variety of engravings by Medland from drawings by Mr Carr.

Miss Owenson, a native and resident of the North of Ireland, and authoress of the Novel of the Novice of St Dominic, is engaged on another work relative to the Domestic State of the Yeomanry and Peasantry of Ireland, a subject which she intends to illustrate in a Pastoral Tale, to be called *the Wild Irish Girl*.

Ms Hayley is preparing to publish, by subscription, for the benefit of a favourite namesake, and godson of Cowper, (who has had the misfortune to become an orphan at an early age,) the Latin and Italian poems of Milton, translated by Cowper, with all that remains of his projected dissertations on Paradise Lost, in one handsome quarto, at the price of two guineas. The translations are already transcribed for the press, from the copy that includes his latest corrections. Subscriptions are received by Mr Johnson of St Paul's Church Yard, and Mr Evans, Pall-Mall.

An important work of Travels in India, through the countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, is announced by Dr Buchanan of the Bengal medical establishment. This desirable publication is to appear under the patronage of the court of Directors, and it will form three splendid quartos.

The Norwegian Society of Sciences at Copenhagen, as the universal legatee of the late counsellor Hammer, inherits a valuable collection of books, manuscripts, subjects in natural history, and a sum of about 20,000 crowns. One third of the interest of this capital is to be employed in augmenting the collection, and the other two thirds are to be expended in the encouragement of natural history in Norway.

The inhabitants of Asti have raised a subscription for defraying the expence of a monument to the memory of Alfieri, surnamed the Italian Sophocles. Its execution is committed to Comolli the sculptor, professor at the university of Turin, who is daily giving fresh proofs of his talents in an art which he cultivates with equal ardour and success.

The learned Abbe Marini is engaged in the publication of a work on all the manuscripts written on papyrus. Of these there are a great number at Rome and Bologna, and he introduces all that are known to exist. Most of them have never been published; and though the articles themselves are principally contracts, public documents, &c. and of the latter ages, this collection will nevertheless prove interesting to the study of antiquities, of history, of the knowledge of manners in general, of language, and of diplomacy in particular.

An Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, which has been established within these few years, and deserves the particular attention of enlightened men, exists at Kiel in Holstein. It is under the direction of M. Pfingsten, a man of the most simple character, who was originally a drummer to a regiment. All his attainments are consequently owing to his own exertions. He invented, without any aid, his system of instruction for the deaf and dumb, which differs essentially from those of M. de l'Epee and M. Sicard, of which he had never heard. The Prince royal of Denmark, during his late visit at Kiel, paid a visit with a numerous retinue, to the Institution of M. Pfingsten. The German journals state that his pupils understand from the mere motion of the lips all that is said to them, and reply in writing or verbally. They add, that M. Pfingstein has likewise invented a telegraph, at which they may be employed with advantage to the state.

A work of uncommon labour and magnitude has been for some years in the course of publication, by several professors and literati of the university of Gottingen. It is entitled A General History of the Arts and Sciences, from their

their Revival to the Conclusion of the Eighteenth Century. According to the plan, the whole work is to be divided into eleven sections. The first contains, General History of Science and Literature, by way of introduction to the succeeding sections, and was published by M. Eichhorn in two volumes. The latter part of the second volume has not yet appeared. Section II. History of the Fine Arts. Of this section the public has been presented with the history of the arts of design by Professor Fiorillo, in three parts, containing the history of painting in Italy and in France. Section III. History of the Belles Lettres, of Poetry, and of Eloquence. Professor Bouterwick has written the history of the Belles Lettres to the present time in three parts. The two first contain the history of Italian Literature, and the third that of Spanish Literature, with a supplement on the Literature of Portugal. Section IV. History of Philology. Two parts of the history of classical literature, by M. Hieren, are all that have yet appeared, it will be continued. Section V. History of Historical Sciences. This section has been retarded by the death of Professor Schonemann, who had undertaken it, and by various accidents which have befallen those to whom this department was committed after his death. Section VI. History of Philosophy. This part, the production of M. Buhle, is in six volumes, the last of which goes down as far as Kant. Notwithstanding the departure of the author for Moscow, the work will be completed. Section VII. History of Mathematical Sciences. The public has already the History of Military Science, by M. Hoyer, finished in two parts; and the History of Mathematics, by Kastner. The latter had composed four parts of his history, which comes down to the latter half of the seventeenth century, when the hand of death overtook him. In case the author had been able to continue it, he would undoubtedly have been obliged either to alter his plan, which is too bibliographical, or to confine it within a smaller compass. His work, however, presents the richest and most useful materials for the history of that science. The attentive reader may easily discover in it the progress of that science, and perhaps would not exchange it for a history of the science, in the strict sense of the word, if it were not animated by the genius of Kastner. It is unnecessary to observe, that in the continuation of this work, a better plan will be adopted. Section VIII. History of the Natural Sciences. Of these have appeared, the History of Chemistry, by the late M. Gmelin, complete in three volumes: the History of Natural Philosophy, by professor Fischer, in five parts; of which the fifth goes down to the last quarter of the eighteenth century, to Priestly; so that it is nearly concluded. Section IX. Jurisprudence. This part has been delayed by the death of the person who was engaged upon it. Section X. Theology. The first part of the History of Practical Theology, by Dr Ammon, has appeared. The History of the Explanation of the Holy Scriptures by Dr Meyer, in three parts, is almost finished. Section XI. History of Medicine. This has been purposely reserved for the last, on account of the new discoveries. By the above sketch it appears that out of the eleven sections, eight are already completed, or are drawing more or less towards a conclusion, and that two others have been retarded only by the death of the respective writers. Of the sections which are still on hand, the public has still to expect, in the second, the History of Sculpture and Architecture; in the third, the History of the Belles Lettres of the other countries; in the fourth, the History of Archæology; in the eighth, the History of Natural History, with that of Rural Economy, and Technology; and in the tenth, the History of Dogmatic and Moral Theology. When the immense extent of the undertaking is considered, it will not excite wonder that it is not yet completed, but rather that so much has already been performed in the comparatively short space of eight years. The most important parts that are still wanting, namely, Natural History, Dogmatical Theology, Morality, and Archæology, have been confided to men whose names alone sufficiently guarantee the excellence of their productions, so that no doubt can be entertained of the speedy completion of those departments.

The collection of antiques belonging

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ing to the King of Prussia, is much more numerous and important than is generally imagined. The number of statues is at least one hundred and fifty. It contains more than three hundred busts, bas-reliefs, &c. and more than fifty small figures in bronze, which deserve public notice. Among these monuments, many possess the highest merit, and would adorn the largest and most celebrated collections. As they are at present arranged, they are not seen to advantage, nor does the collection appear numerous. If they were placed in one capacious gallery, they would ensure the admiration even of those who have seen the grand museums of the southern regions of Europe. The lively interest which the King of Prussia takes in all establishments eminently useful to the sciences and the arts, encourages a hope that he will still enrich the capital of his dominions with an extensive general museum, capable of comprising the numerous treasures of art belonging to his house. Berlin, which already possesses so many means of instruction, so many institutions which contribute to the improvement of the arts and sciences, would be an infinite gainer by the foundation of such a museum.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Leipsic, is gradually becoming a most useful establishment. It contains upwards of twenty pupils, who have all learned to speak distinctly, and the most forward of whom comprehend what is said to them by the motion of the lips. They are instructed in religious knowledge, reading, writing, accounts, &c.

The celebrated Dr Gall was forbidden at Dresden, to receive any females among the subscribers to his lectures. He still continues his peregrinations, with a view to establish his new doctrines. From Dresden he proceeded to Torgau, where he visited with his usual success the hospital and the house of correction. From Torgau he repaired to Halle, and thence to Jena, where he had among his auditors the duchess Anna Amelia of Saxe Weimar, who was accompanied by the venerable Wieland.

Very interesting intelligence may be soon expected from the expedition undertaken by Captain Lewis and others in America, who ascended the river Missouri in search of a passage to the South Sea.

The work of the governmental survey in France has proceeded with great activity. Two thousand persons are said to be employed in it.

A society is established at Petersburg, under the name of Musæum Alexandrinum, for the purpose of making a collection of works of art of all kinds, and to combine with it a collection of the best scientific works and journals.

Poetry.

From LITTLE'S *Poems.*

COME tell me where the maid is found,
Whose heart can love without deceit,
And I will range the world around,
To sigh one moment at her feet:

Oh! tell me where's her sainted home,
What air receives her blessed sigh,
A pilgrimage of years I'll roam
To catch one sparkle of her eye.

And if her cheek be rosy bright
While truth within her bosom lies,
I'll gaze upon her morn and night,
Till my heart leave me thro' my eyes.

Shew me on earth a thing so rare,
I'll own all miracles are true,
To make one maid sincere and fair,
Oh! 'tis the utmost heaven can do.

The Answer.

YES, I will tell thee "where the maid is found,"
Whose heart can love without deceit,
Nor need you range the world half round,
To offer homage at her feet.

Go, haste to yonder lowly cot,
Conceal'd within the winding glade,
Where ne'er ambition entrance got,
Nor ever vice a convert made.

And there beneath its humble roof
The seat of innocence serene,

Hid

Hid from the noise of care and strife,
Fair Emma blooms almost unseen.

Within a mother's widow'd arms
Her life has calmly pass'd away;
Unconscious of those beauteous charms
That rival gleams of orient day.

There would you see the modest glow,
Of virtue, mantling in her cheeks,
And there the tear of pity flow
Where suff'ring worth its sorrow speaks.

What tho' on her no treasur'd store,
No pomp, no pageantry attend,
Yet has kind fortune given her more—
Content, that boon which angels send.

Ah! did not fate, with adverse sway,
Her empire o'er affection hold:
How would my heart its homage pay
To Emma's charms,—nor thirst for gold.

There would my hours in rapture move,
Unmix'd with bitter Care's alloy;
My life should be a task of love
One tender scene of heartfelt joy.

A. M C.

No 1. *Lower Guildford Street, London, 20th December* 1805.

SIR,

Though now a stranger in the "Land of Cakes," the *amor patriæ* beats strong in my bosom, and I feel the same degree of philanthropy towards my snuff-taking countrymen, as when we were wont to prime noses together. The comforts of your large, and well-replenished horn, zested by your humourous and facetious conversation, are delightful to my recollection.

As a countryman and brother snuff-taker, I doubt not, but that you will receive, with pleasure, any thing in praise of the all-powerful and never-enough to-be-extolled plant. I therefore send you the following poem, which I received from a friend last New Year's day, and as it appears to me worthy of the subject to which it is dedicated, I think it a pity that it should be hid in obscurity; more especially as I am afraid there are many not sufficiently aware of the all-soothing comforts arising from "a cannie pinch o' snuff."

What would you think, therefore, of giving it a place in your very useful and much read Magazine, next month, as a new year's gift to all brother snuff-takers. Should you think proper to confer this honour upon it, it is at your service, from

Your sincere and obedient servant,

A Brother Snuff-taker.

To A——. H——.

A Dialogue on the Virtues of Snuff.

JACK.

COME, nibour Tam, we'll tak' a glass,
To hansel the new year,
Sometimes a drap o' Fairntosh
The heart o' man can chear:
Yet, troth, its naething o' itsel,
Though this be right gude stuff,
I wad nae gi'e a button for't,
Without a pinch o' snuff.

O' Burgundy, or bright Champaign,
They mak' an unco din,
To gi'e sae meikle gear for drink
Maun surely be a sin;
An' after a' the braggarts say,
'Tis but poor shilpit stuff,
I wad nae tak' a gallon o't
For a'e guid mull o' Snuff.

Ye wad nae weary, nibour Tam,
Were I to tak' a while,
To roose the virtues o' this plant,
Which a' our waes beguile:
For when a bodie's sare cast down,
An' fortune looks but gruff,
That chield maun be a silly lown
Wha is nae chear'd by Snuff.

TAM.

Weary!—dear man, that canna' be,
Wi' sic a bonnie theme,
I lo'e't sae weel, that ilka night
O' this braw plant I dream:
What's a' the med'cines that are ta'en,
An' *Doctors' puson'd stuff*,
I wad nae gi' a grain for ane,
E'en o' the warst, o' Snuff.

Did na' the mirkie night come on,
When I maun wander hame,
Like Virgil's Shepherds, we might sing,
The laurel to obtain;
They sang o' Philadas', and flames,
O' love, an' sic like stuff,
While we life's dearest comfort sing,
A cannie pinch o' Snuff.

JACK.

Surely had honest Virgil kenn'd,
How Snuff the brain can clear,
A cantie ode he wad ha'e penn'd,
In praise o't ilka year:
What signifies your sangs o' love,
They're naething else but buff;
The jades may a' be gued enough,
But nae sae guid as Snuff.

There's Meg the wife's a dainty queen,
An' keeps a' things fu' tight,
But then she aye sae fashes me,
Whene'er my nose I dight;

In troth her jibes I canna bear,
She gars me tak' the huff,
When saucily she cries, " Gudeman:
" You're o'er the lugs in snuff."

But, Tam, we e'en maun bide wi't a',
Though jibed up we be,
The sneeshing mull we still maun ca',
Tho' wives should tak' the gee:
I lo'e my Maggie passing weel,
An' canty we might be,
Did nae she haunt me, like a de'il,
About my dear Rappee.

It sweetens care at ilka hand,
It cures us o' our pains,
What wad the *learned Doctors* doe,
Did Snuff nae clear their brains?
Then, oh! ye gods, be kind to me,
In your Elysian heaven,
Should I but ance, an' well, get there,
Treat me wi' *Thirty-Seven!!!*

Answer to the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

August Magazine, 1805.

OUT o' the sink o' sin and sorrow,
Frae mang the wa's o' auld Gomorrah,
Whare neerdoweels by dizzens dandle,
Like ingan strings or punds o' candle;
Whare vice wi' virtue baits his trap,
An' Lucifer keeps apen shap;
Like onie thief, wham Hangie's taws
Had whuppit out o' stanchel'd wa's;
I wi' my birken whistle struttit,
Whilk on the banks o' Nith was cuttit,
An' down the Thames at einen gaed,
Weel wrappit i' my guid grey plaid,
To fleg the reek o' Lunnon frae me,
An con' a lilt to *Ettrick Jamie*:
Sae whan I'd pang'd my wallet fou
Wi' doggrel duds o' ilka hue,
Straight hame I daunerin' took my tramp,
An' blew my coal, and trimm'd my lamp;
Syne wi' a lingle sew'd thegither,
A sort o' pirney jingling blether.

What was't ye said, ye sleekit loon?
" O Tam, for guidsake quat the town,
" Whare bucks and bullies, bawds and lechery,
" Whare falsehood, folly, tricks an' treachery,
" Swarm i' the streets, and croud the " park,
" Thrang as the crikes on Pharaoh's sark;
" Trowth I may say't, twixt you an' me,
" Without being shangant wi' a lie;
" Thy grunters, weelwat I, my lad,
" Thou's to a bonnie market ca'd:
" Ye hae, shame fa ye, play'd the fool,
" And ta'en the tron frae nature's school;
" Out o' her presence march'd thyself off,
" L—d safe's was e'er the like heard tell of,
" T' assist a set o' straddling cuifs,
" To dirl the callans' dowps an' loofs,
" Whane'er in pet they winna ettle
" To pit their bits o' gabs in fettle;
" An' like Hugh Paisley's fiddle squeak,
" A solo saft o' gruntin' Greek;
" Or trace auld Euclid's crookit lines,
" His tangents, rectangles, an' sines;
" An tell, as gabblin' on they gae,
" How maister A is sib to B,;
" An' ablins, i' the self-same breath,
" How X is uncle to them baith;
" O man—cou'd Folly's sel' ha'e thought it,
" That ought wad e'er about ha'e brought it?"
Trouth, Jamie, ye're nae verra blate,
To think I'd gang sae grey a gate.
Nanse Kingan—owre thy honour'd beir
I drappit monie a gratefu' tear,
May nae vile spade howk thy remains,
Nor ruffian han' disturb thy banes,
Nor surly blast about thee rave,
Nor nettle grow aboon thy grave:
It was the taes o' thy auld taws
Dang i' my haurns the muckle AA's,
An' thrice wi' monie *woys*, an' *jees*,
Skelpit me throu the caratchies;
Ere I the kittle page con'd kon
O' Davie's deep lang-headed son;
The dreadfu' tenth o' Nehemiah,
Or minstrel treasures of Isaiah;
Mell-headed *Rab*, wee limpin' Charlie,
An' waddlin' Sam, the shauchlin' ferlie,
Neist took in han' my loofs to sculk,
An' rax me down frae Dux to Dult:
Weel may I say't, wi' thir three cuifs,
To wham I trudg't wi' Lot's wife's hoofs.
I learnt whan i' their fangs they held me,
Just to forget what Nannie tell'd me.
Frae Johny Kennedy *, guid bless him,
Hale be his heart's the warst I wiss him;
Blest wi' the gift o' lear impartin',
I gat the nack o' paper scaurtin'!
An' *Tammie White* * sae frank an' kin',
Tauld me that three an' sax mak' nine:
But frae their clutches I was poukit,
An' wi' the clan o' Cain boukit,
'Mang unco fowk to chow my kuid,
Ere fourteen simmers warm'd my bluid.

Guid sooth, thou sly auld-farrant wight,
I trou thou's gat the second sight;
Wha tell'd ye I a *Scribe* was dubbit,
An' trigly curry-kaim'd, an' rubbit.
To mense a desk, an' sit fou snug,
Wi' *Stylens* stuck ahint my lug;
All hail, ye spunkie scribblin' crew,
Whether ye strut in vestments new,
And on saft vellum ply your quills,
Wi' meal an' creish upo' your sculls,
Or slylie cut at einen pap
Frae Jock Daglish's troggin' shap;
Graith'd in a garb whilk lairds had spurn'd,
Coat, breeks, and waistcoat, three times turn'd,

Syne

* Two eminent teachers in Dumfries.

Syne cannalie slip to your cage,
An' scrawl for three baubees the page,
For auld langsyne permit a brither
To say "guid bliss ye a' thegither;"
May that fell shaver, Cannon Willie,
A deep, a dungeon-headed billie,
Ne'er tak' a maigrum in his head,
And lay a tax on cheese an' bread.
May markets fa' till ingans sell
As cheap as stinking makerel,
Sheep's-trotters three baubees the lapfou,
An' trollybags a groat the skepfou;
May nae rude loof your haffits daud,
Nor het kail-brose your thrapples scaud;
Nor carline's claw assail your faces,
Nor herring bane stick i' your hauses.
May nae vile laundress e'er expose
The failings o' your Sunday hose;
Nor filthy spulzieing tinkler sparks
Whup aff the hedge your bits o' sarks,
For conscience weel I ken that they
Were squeez'd frae mony a banyan day:
Laith, laith am I, that aught shou'd wrang ye,
Three townmunds spell I had amang ye:
Ye shaw'd me how to tak' a clue
O' pirney yearn, syne glegly throu'
The een o' darnin' needles keek,
An' wattle holes wi' stocking-steek;
Or whan auld sable hose gat thin
Wi' a burnt cork to black my shin:
But as our clashin graunies say,
The best o' dogs ha'e but their day.
O Hornie, lad, that spunk o' pride
Thou lighted up within my hide,
Has brought me to my marrow banes,
Upo' the warl's cassa stanes.
I saw the feeble and the auld
Wi' haffits bare, an' capets bauld,
Toiling and sweating for their brose,
Their breeks, their shoon, their sarks an' hose;
An' at their ease—shamefou' to tell,
Stout buirdly cuissers, like mysell,
Ahint a desk strut i' their boots,
Wi' laird-like air tossing their snouts
At fowk wha coudna cool their kail
Till labour wan the hard-earn'd meal;
Sae, wi' a sort o' jeering *whew*
My quill indignant down I threw,
An' scamper'd aff to seek a darque
O' decent creditable wark:
But weel trou'd I that fate wad tak' me
For some landluppen loon, and mak' me,
Like *Robin Burns*, graze wi' the geese,
Till, i' the street o' auld Dumfries,
On *Willie G——* I gat my een,
A chield brent new frae Aberdeen,
Wha on his beuks poor Tam did rate,
And in due time shaw'd him the gate
To wield an axe an' thraw a wumble,
An' mak' millstanes about to rumble;
At whilk, guid help me, far an' near
I've toil'd aboon a dizzen year.
O Scotland, Scotland, sair ye wrang'd me,
Like onie stepmither ye bang'd me:
What gar'd ye rowe afore my een
Your toddlin burns o' siller sheen?
What gar'd ye busk the hills and fells
Wi' flowrets wild an' heather bells?
What gar'd ye ply each pawky art,
Till wi' your wiles ye sta' my heart,
Syne rax me down an aiken staff,
An' like a stepbairn turn me aff;
On life's vile midden for to scratch,
Wi' thirty shillings i' my poutch?
But it's oure true, that honest love,
Tho' pure as haly bless above,
Is often tauntit, jeer'd, an' scoff'd,
An' frae the yet indignant cuff'd,
While sly deceit, an' smooth-tongue'd flatt'ry,
Sen' frae their wylie masked batt'ry,
A shour o' vows sae saft and tender,
Whilk maks the citadel surrender.

Thus to the *fremmet* ca'd adrift,
I mak' a bauld an' honest shift,
To keep my saul an' body eiket,
My hyde wi' hamely hoddin theiket,
An' whyles, whan twa three capfou's pap in,
My cheipen hause an' giesand crappin,
I screed aff "Sandy owre the lea,"
Or "Donald haud awa frae me,"
Or Robin's bonnie "Highland Mary,"
Or "Cowden-knows," fou blythe an' cheary;
Whilk brings to mind our honour'd *Mither*;
An' keeps my flutt'ring heart thegither.

Now Jamie lad, sin' you and I
Are just twa pigs o' the same stye,
By nature's han' wi' ae stick tar'd,
"On life's rough ocean *luckless star'd*."
Whane'er we meet, we manna care
Whilk o' us tak's the muckle chair;
Nor let that dæmon Envy pit
Atween us twa her cloven fit.
But brither like, gae hand in hand,
Singing our lov'd, our native land;
Amang the woods, the hills, an' hallows,
Whare Bruce an' Boyd, an' Grame and Wallace,
Sae bravely wan, wi' their fell swords,
Each blessin' which our land affords.

Mair wad I said, but twall o'clock
Rings i' my lug wi' doolfou' stroke,
My drowsy een are hafflins lockit,
My candle dowp's fa'n i' the sockit,
An' just affords a glimm'ring blink
To shaw my scribbling tool the ink;
An' for a wee, my canty chiel,
O' you to tak a Scots farewteel,
Till Highland Donald's fam'd for fleein',
Till lawer boddies leave aff liein',
Till I the warlish gumshon learn
O' getting clockin' placks wi' bairn;

Be-

Believe me, Jamie, I'se remain
Staunch as the aik on Scotland's plain,
True as the flameing orb o' day
Thy loveing billie,

T. M. C.

A BALLAD.

By the EDNAM *Poet.*

WHEN Mary had twal' summers seen,
She was, alas! bereft,
By death, o' baith her parents dear,
An' a poor orphan left.

I' th' warl' wide there was nae frien'
Her tender years to ee;
Sae forc'd by strong necessity
Away to beg gaed she.

For mony ae lang month an' day,
She dander'd up an' down,
Beggin', an' tellin' her sad tale
To a' the country roun'.

But chance, or else the will o' heiv'n,
Upon a winter's day,
Just at the close, amang the snaw,
Gart her to tine her way.

Not knowin' how or whare to gang,
Nor yet what course to take,
She sat her down, an' loudly grat,
An' sair she main did make.

Young Sandy heard her piteous sabs
As frae his sheep he came;
An' ran an' took her by the han'
An' led her to his hame.

An' seated her upo' his hearth,
An' up the fire did blaw,
To warm her feet, baith wat an' cauld,
Wi' wadin' thro' the snaw.

Bein' warmed, now she tauld her tale,
An' a' her waes express'd,
Compassion saften'd Sandy's heart
Towards his little guest.

"Ye'se thro' the country beg nae mair,"
Thus unto her he said,
"But ye sall now here dwall wi' me,
An' be my cottage maid."

Nae mair he said, but silent sat,
O'erjoy'd she gae consent,
He knew the treasure not whilk heiv'n
That night unto him sent.

Full five years dwalt she i' his cot,
An' ilka day saw he
Proofs o' the guidness o' her heart,
Truth and fidelity.

She waxed taper, straight, and tall,
An' grew unto the view;
Far bonnier than the new-blawn rose,
Whan wat wi' morning dew.

Blue were her een, her temper mild,
As that o' lam' or dove;
He lang esteem'd her, but at length
Esteem grew into love.

The wishes o' his heart he tauld,
He woo'd her for his bride;
An' she, a' innocence an' truth,
Not lang the lad deny'd.

He led her blushing to the Kirk,
An' there he pledg'd his vow,
That to his faithfu' cottage lass
He wad thro' life prove true.

W. W.

THE SEA-GULL.

By the Same.

RUDE winter flew off to the North,
Whose blasts had deformed the year;
And gentle spring smiling came forth,
Again drooping nature to cheer.

The birds to their songs them betook,
That sat all the winter and mourn'd;
And the Sea-Gull the ocean forsook,
And unto her lov'd haunt return'd.

Hope fill'd her fond breast as she hy'd
Again from the wave-beaten shore;
But it vanish'd away when she spy'd
The much-lov'd waters no more.

She, while her breast heav'd with sighs,
Sat down 'neath a neighb ring tree's shade,
Then cast all around her sad eyes,
And thus, so the muse thought, she said:

"Ah! where shall I now bend my flight!
"Ah! whether shall now I repair!
"The waters no more meet my sight
"That were to my bosom so dear.

"No longer, alas! in the spring
"My flight from the sea must I bend:
"No longer with joy on the wing
"Hie hither the summer to spend;

"Or search in these fields for my fare,
"Or joyfully sit all the day,
"Along with my fellows to rear
"My brood 'mongst those rushes in May.

"Ye fields and ye vallies, farewell,
"Fate now has exil'd me from you,
"My haunt that I loved so well,
"I bid you for ever adieu."

The poor hapless bird said no more,
But on the wing mounted again,
And sorrowing flew to the shore
Unto the hoarse waves to complain

Ferny Hill, Aug. 1805.

W. W.

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

A BILL was passed last session of Parliament for indemnifying Mr Trotter, in giving his evidence on the impeachment of Lord Melville, against suits either by civil or criminal process; but a question was reserved in the House of Lords for the consideration of the Judges, "whether, according to law, a person was bound to answer a question, when such answer might subject him to a civil suit for the recovery of a debt?" The bill has been again introduced this session, and on the 1st of March, the Judges attended according to summons, and delivered their opinions, when eight gave their opinions in the affirmative, and four in the negative. Lord *Stanhope* expressed his regret at the difference of opinion among the Judges. The difficulty could be got over by a bill he intended to bring forward, the purport of which was to allow the examinations to be fully taken, and the questions to be fully answered, but the evidence not to be divulged. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Eldon, and Lord Ellenborough, concurred in thinking that a declaratory act on the question, as it stood decided by the Judges, was the only proper measure at present. Lord Stanhope however persisting, his bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

March 3.

Case of Lord Ellenborough.

The Earl of *Bristol* rose, to submit a motion to their Lordships, which would, if adopted, have a great effect in rendering the Government as popular as it deserved to be, from the talents and consideration which composed it. With respect to the question itself, the more it was considered, the more it would be found not only unwarranted by precedents, but directly in opposition to the best principles of the Constitution. He had a high respect for the integrity, the talents, and the information of the Noble and Learned Lord. He had no objection to his belonging to the great body of the Privy Council; but it was the close connection, the association, between a Judge and the Ministers of the Crown that he disliked. It was this attempt to blend and amalgamate two characters perfectly distinct in themselves; those of a Judge and a Minister. Since this appointment of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench to a seat in the Cabinet, he had devoted much attention to the subject, and in the course of his researches he was able to find but one solitary instance of a Common Law Judge having ever before been a Cabinet Minister.

It might be objected, that the person who held the Seals was a Judge, and that the propriety of his having a seat in the Cabinet was never questioned. But the case was different; the Chancellor stood upon quite other ground. He was a great political servant of the Crown, and although the property of the subject often came under his decision, yet it never extended to his life or liberty. From the Revolution down to the present day, there was but one instance of a Common Law Judge (Lord Mansfield) having a seat in the Cabinet, and taking a habitual part in advising his Majesty. He would no farther refer to that solitary precedent, than to say, that much mystery hung over it, and that that Noble Lord took the earliest opportunity he could of escaping from the odium attached to his appointment. He lamented that so sacred a principle of the Constitution did not meet with due reverence on the present occasion. If that crying evil had not some salutary check put to it, the statutes of William III. which went to provide for the integrity and independence of the Judges, would be a dead letter. In the whole system of state policy, there was no principle in which there was so general a concurrence, as that which prohibited the office of Judgeand servant of the Crown being identified in the same person. Venerating the constitution as he did, thinking it the most admirable system

tem that human wisdom had ever framed for the happiness of mankind, it was his earnest wish that those who administered the Laws should be exempt, not only from suspicion, but from the possibility of being influenced, or acting under the feelings of their associates in office. The independence and integrity of the Judges were among the chief bulwarks of the Constitution. To preserve and strengthen these, he should propose a resolution, "that it was expedient, for the due administration of justice, that none of the Common Law Judges should be Members of the Cabinet Council."

Lord *St John* said, the question was one of an abstract nature; it did not state that any evil had arisen, but that evil might arise. He would appeal to the opinion of that great lawyer, Sir Edward Coke, who had laid it down that the Judges of the land, and particularly the Chief Justices of either Bench, might be called to his Majesty's Councils. The statute of the 4th of Edward III. described his Majesty's Council as composed of the Lord Treasurer, Lord Chamberlain, and Chief Justices of either Bench. An act of Henry VIII. also mentioned the Chief Justices as belonging to his Majesty's Council. His Lordship quoted a variety of other instances, in which the Chief Justices had either been included in the list of Lords Justices upon the appointment of regencies, or as having been called to the deliberations of the Privy Council. Among the latter was that of Lord Justice Lee, in 1746, upon circumstances connected with the rebellion, in the preceding year, and of Lord Loughborough in 1780.

Lord *Eldon* (late Lord Chancellor) considered the question of high importance, as relating to the administration of justice in this country. He felt the highest respect and veneration for the Noble and Learned Lord (Lord Ellenborough), whom he then saw in his place; and it was to express his respect for that Noble Lord, that he was induced to attend upon this occasion. He would not contend, that the appointment of that Noble Lord to a seat in the Cabinet was either illegal, or unconstitutional; but yet there existed strong reasons which made it unadviseable or inexpedient. It was not enough that the administration of justice should be perfectly free and uninfluenced by Government; it should be beyond the reach of suspicion, and so exercised, as to give perfect satisfaction to all his Majesty's subjects. There were many analogies and precedents against the uniting the functions of Chief Justice with a seat in the Cabinet. Although, in order to shew that it had been before united, the solitary instance of Lord Mansfield might be urged, yet it must also be recollected how extremely unpopular that noble and eminent person became after he had united those stations, and how that unpopularity hung to him for the greater part of his life. —Perhaps it was an ill-founded jealousy which existed in the minds of the public, but still it was sufficient to weaken the confidence which they ought to place in the judicial character. For his part, he was so well acquainted with the Noble and Learned Lord, that he felt personally the utmost confidence that it would not, in any degree, affect the purity of the administration of justice, if Lord Ellenborough had a seat in the Cabinet. But he thought the inexpediency of it so great, that he hoped, when the Noble Lord reflected on it, he would not himself wish to retain his seat in the Cabinet. When he himself had often been consulted in examinations about sedition and treason, he should have felt that it would not be proper for him to sit as a Judge to try those persons whose prosecution he might have advised. It might be said, that it might be so arranged, that either the Chief Justice should not attend the Cabinet when questions were to be agitated which might afterwards come before him for trial, or if he attended it, he might stay away from the Court of King's Bench, and leave the trial to others. When he was appointed a Cabinet Minister, it, however, became his duty to attend; and it was a duty still stronger for him to attend his Court, for the subjects of this land had a right to the assistance of the Lord Chief Justice in the administration of justice. Although in the prosecutions he had before alluded to, the offences were not against any particular Administration or Government, but went to overturn all Government, yet he might enter a case, where the Cabinet Council might think it proper to prosecute some libel against the Govern-

ment,

ment, or, in plain English, against the measures of the persons composing the Administration. Were such a case to occur, he did not think it possible that the parties accused could be satisfied of the fairness of their trial, if the Judge who was to try them was a member of that Cabinet which had ordered the prosecution. It might be said, that Lord Chief Justice Eyre had tried those persons upon whose case he had been previously informed and consulted; he by no means considered that as among the most honourable parts of the life of Lord Chief Justice Eyre. He thought the best way of disposing of the question was, to leave it to the consideration of the Noble Lord himself; and he was convinced the result would be more satisfactory both to his own feelings and to those of the public.

Lord *Sidmouth* said, if he had entertained the least doubt of the appointment being strictly legal, and conformable to the Constitution, he should not have attempted to support it, although it would be a serious injury to the country to deprive his Majesty and the nation of the abilities and assistance of Lord Ellenborough at the Councils on public affairs. It appeared to him, that the tendency of the objections which had been made would be to fetter the legitimate prerogatives of the Crown, to limit the sphere of public duty, and the means which his Majesty possessed of calling for the advice of persons of distinguished ability, in his Privy Council. Whatever would tend to withdraw from the public service the great abilities of the Lord Chief Justice, he should deplore as a public calamity; but still it would be a sacrifice that must be made, if the law and the constitution required it.—The case of Lord Mansfield was by no means a solitary case, as had been stated. Lord Hardwicke had for six months united the offices of Chief Justice and Chancellor, and during that time sat in the Cabinet. There were numerous instances of Judges being Privy Councellors; there were also instances of Lord Chief Justices executing much higher offices than that of Cabinet Minister: although, certainly, it was not to be expected that many ancient precedents could be found for their having a seat among that selection of Privy Councellors which have been lately termed "the Cabinet." If the thing was improper in principle, a bill should be brought in to prevent it; but he saw no expediency, and could perceive no other consequence likely to follow from the adoption of the motion but the loss of the great talents of the Noble and Learned Lord. He was not, however, afraid of the public mind being much agitated or alarmed, with respect to the determination of the present question.

Lord *Mulgrave* said, that as to the word "Cabinet," although it might have been but lately introduced, still it was a term that was generally understood, not only in this country but over all Europe. The Members of the Cabinet were considered the responsible advisers of the Crown, and the Lord Chief Justice, in that capacity, might be brought to the bar and impeached, when his presence might be necessary in the King's Bench in his judicial capacity. As a Minister, his Majesty might be addressed to remove him from his presence and Councils for ever, and yet, as Lord Chief Justice, his Majesty could not remove him, as long as in his judicial capacity he should conduct himself without reproach. It was for these reasons that it appeared to him generally inexpedient that a Lord Chief Justice should be called to a seat in the Cabinet. As to Lord Ellenborough, personally, he had a great respect for his character as a Judge, but he did not know what great service was to be expected from him in the Cabinet. As to his knowledge or experience of matters in law (great as it undoubtedly was), yet the Government did not appear particularly to be in need of that legal advice, when they had a Lord Chancellor who had such extensive experience of the law, and when they could be assisted by the advice of the Attorney General and of Mr Romilly, who had perhaps as much experience in equity as the Lord Chancellor had in the Courts of Law. As to general politics, it could not be supposed that Lord Ellenborough had more knowledge of the subject than many other men in the kingdom of a cultivated mind. His professional habits must have prevented him from giving as much attention to these subjects as other persons; and, in point of fact, while he had been in Parliament, whether

whether as Attorney-General in the Lower House, or as a Peer in that House, he had taken very little share in questions of general politics. He therefore could not see what necessity there was for giving him a place in the Cabinet.

Lord *Hawkesbury* said, no question more interesting could have been offered to their Lordships, not merely on account of its connection with the lives and liberties of the people, but as touching the very essence of the Constitution. He would not look to any foreign writer for the principles of the British Constitution; but upon the general principles of liberty, he could have no objection to consult so eminent a writer as Baron Montesquieu. What was his opinion upon the division of political power in a State? It was this, that it was more adviseable that the judicial power should be separated from the executive, than that the legislative authority should be distinct from the executive. Such, too, was the opinion of that admirable writer Judge Blackstone. For himself, he was not such an extravagant theorist, as to wish to push principles beyond practical utility. The course which a wise legislator would adopt, would be to make the exceptions to his general principle, not as numerous, but as few as possible. There could be no union more dangerous, than that of a Judge and a Minister of State; and such was the present Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was, and of necessity must be, identified with those who constituted what was called the Government; in danger of becoming a party to all their passions and prejudices; and giving him, as he did, full credit for the utmost purity, it was impossible that, in questions between Government and individuals, he could be considered as an unbiassed Judge.

Suppose the case of a libel published against the Administration of the country, of which he made a part, was brought before him, in what an aukward situation would he be placed, sitting in judgement upon an offence actually committed against himself!—In cases of riot too, arising from the dearness of provisions, and to suppress which Government might probably have recourse to strong measures, was it adviseable that one of the Cabinet Ministers should be sitting as Judge to try the persons so offending?—There was but one instance since the Revolution of a Common Law Judge acting as a Cabinet Minister; and it was from that period that the independence of the judges commenced. He could not consider Lord Hardwicke's case as a fair precedent, filling as he did, for certain weighty reasons at the time, the office of Lord Chancellor and Chief Justice together. The case of a Lord Chancellor having a seat in the Cabinet bore no analogy whatever to that of a Chief Justice, for the jurisdiction of the former in no degree applied to criminal law. The Chancellor was removeable at pleasure, because he was a Cabinet Minister; neither the Judges nor the Master of the Rolls were, because it was not intended that they should ever become responsible advisers of the Crown; but he would contend, that the appointment of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, of a common Law Judge, to a seat in the Cabinet, was not congenial with the pure principles and practice of the Constitution. He should be sorry to see that respect which was due to the sacred character of a Judge diminished by such an innovation upon the Constitution. Whatever might be the decision of the House, it could not be concealed that the general feeling of the country was against the appointment.

Lord *Grenville* said, much pains had been taken out of that House to impress a conviction that the appointment was illegal; a Noble and Learned Lord had said that it was not, nor even unconstitutional. Much stress had been laid upon the opinion of Judge Blackstone. Whatever might be discoverable in that writer, it could not be denied that many of his theories were fanciful and impracticable. He would attack the principles advanced by the Noble Lord who had spoken so long and so eloquently, and assert that there was no such distinction to be found in the Constitution as that he endeavoured to maintain. What do the noble Lords say by way of answer to the precedents produced? Why this, the case of Lord Mansfield was one innovation upon the Constitution, let us not have a second.—From the earliest periods of our history, it would be found that legal persons have been called to the Councils of the reigning

reigning Sovereign. The Grand Justiciary formerly was the first Minister. His Lordship then examined the precedents of Sir Edward Coke, of Sir W. Temple, of the regency of Queen Anne, charged with no light matter, the settlement of the political succession to the Crown. Of that regency were both the Chief Justices members; and if seditions had taken place, if libels had been published tending to obstruct that settlement, the offenders must have been tried before one of those Judges, if he did his duty.

With respect to the instance of Lord Mansfield, he would say a few words. He never could have thought, that it would have become his duty to defend the memory of Lord Mansfield against the reflection which had been thrown upon it, that his character for the administration of justice had suffered during a certain period of his life. [His Lordship here read many passages from the speech of Lord Mansfield, upon the motion brought forward against him in the year 1774.] His Lordship next observed upon the cases of Chief Justices Holt, Lee, Mansfield, Kenyon, the last of whom, it was said, was only occasionally called to the Council. There was nothing, he said, which should prevent a firm and upright judge from doing his duty, both as the head of the criminal judicial power, and as one of his Majesty's Cabinet Council. He cited from a minute of the Council, a precedent, on the 9th of June 1780. When Chief Justice Wedderburn attended it to enquire into the cause of the late riots, he was one of the sub-committee which collected the evidence and reported upon it to his Majesty, and afterwards was one of the Commission which sat in the borough for the trial of the rioters. He trusted, that he had pretty well disposed of the question with respect to law, constitution, and practice; he would next say a little as to expediency. Noble Lords seemed to have adopted a very perverse mode of reasoning upon the subject. They allowed that the Judges might continue impartial when the life of the Sovereign was attempted; when the country was attempted to be deluged in blood; when the constitution was to be subverted; but all this impartiality was to vanish, as soon as he was called upon to punish some miserable libeller. The mode of proposing the question appeared to him particularly objectionable. If, within a few days after the appointment, the propriety of it were questioned in that House, the next thing for Parliament to do would be to suggest to his Majesty whom he was to appoint. And to whose appointment are these objections made? Why, to the very person whom the Noble Lords on the opposite Bench advised his Majesty to call up by writ to that House.

The *Lord Chancellor* spoke at length to the motion. He earnestly entreated the Noble Earl to follow that advice which he had recommended to his Noble and Learned Friend, and to consider the question. Was it possible that the House could entertain a question which was tantamount to a negation of the undoubted prerogative of his Majesty to appoint his own Council? Look to the Journals of the House; was there a precedent of such a motion upon them? If the principle contained in the motion were pushed to its utmost extent, the effect of it ultimately would be to pull down the Monarchy. He had lived long enough to see the absurdity of making Constitutions from theories. If this motion were to pass, the next, he supposed, would be, that none of the Law Lords should have a seat in that House. His Lordship pronounced a warm eulogium upon the trial by Jury, in which he contended the safety of the subject consisted, and not in fanciful theories about the division of the Judicial and Executive power. It should be remembered that Lord Mansfield lived in hot times, when many virtuous and well meaning men were to be found, but during which also there were some knaves, who made a stalking-horse of liberty. He hoped the Noble Earl would save him the trouble of putting the question upon the motion he held in his hand.

The question being loudly called for, was put by the Chancellor, who declared that the Non-contents had it. No division was demanded.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

Capture of the Cape of Good Hope.

ON the 31st of August last, a considerable armament, consisting of 60 transports, with about 8000 troops, four ships of the line and two frigates, and seven sail of Indiamen, sailed from Corke, under the command of Major Gen. Sir David Baird, and Commodore Sir Home Popham. The object of this expedition was kept a profound secret, till the result has now been made public. We learn that the passage was rather unfavourable, having met with much bad weather, both on the way to Madeira, and to Rio de Janeiro, where they arrived about the 14th of November. On the coast of South America, they had the misfortune to lose the Britannia Indiaman and the King George artillery transport, on a reef of rocks called Rocca de Noronha. General Yorke, the commander of the artillery on this expedition, was unfortunately drowned. The Britannia, it is said, had 2,000,000 dollars on board for the China trade, of which only 100,000 were saved. On the 26th November the expedition sailed from St Salvador, and reached the Cape on the 4th January, without any further accident. The capture of this important settlement has been announced in the following

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-Street, Feb. 28.

Dispatches, of which the following are a copy and extract, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, were received yesterday evening, at the office of the Right Hon. William Windham, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major General Sir David Baird:—

Cape Town, Jan. 12, 1806.

My Lord, I have the honour to announce to your Lordship, the capitulation of the town and Cape of Good Hope, to his Majesty's arms.

In my dispatches of the 24th Nov. from St Salvador, I had the honour to apprise your Lordship of the measures adopted to refresh the force under my command; and having, with much difficulty, procured about 70 horses for the cavalry, and the sick being recruited, the expedition sailed on the 26th; and we had the good fortune to reach Table Bay on the 4th instant.

It had been intended to disembark the army immediately, and with a view of covering our design, before entering the Bay, the 24th regiment, commanded by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. M'Donald, was detached with the Leda frigate to make a demonstration of landing in Campo Bay, but the wind having failed, the fleet did not arrive at its anchorage until the day was too far advanced to attempt a landing.

On the morning of the 5th, the first brigade, under Brig.-Gen. Beresford, was embarked in boats, and proceeded towards the only accessible part of the shore, in a small bay, sixteen miles to the northward of Cape Town, where it appeared practicable to effect a disembarkation; but the surf had increased so considerably, that, combined with the local difficulties of the spot, it was found necesssary to abandon the attempt.

The rest of the day was devoted to a careful examination of the whole of the shore, from Lospard's Bay to within gun-shot of the batteries of Cape Town, but which produced only the distressing conclusion, that the chance of effecting a landing depended upon contingencies, very unlikely to be realised but in a perfect calm.

In order to obviate the disadvantages of delay, in the adoption of a resolution which I apprehended would at last be necessarily imposed on me, I directed Brig.-Gen. Beresford to proceed with the 38th regt. and the 20th Light Dragoons, escorted by his Majesty's ship Diomede, to Saldanha Bay, where the disembarkation could be accomplished with facility, and a prospect was afforded us of procuring horses and cattle; and purposed following with the main body

body of the army, in the event of the beach being impracticable the ensuing morning.

The surf along the shore of Lospard's Bay having considerably abated the ensuing morning, I determined, with the concurrence of Commodore Sir Home Popham, to make an effort to get the troops on shore, and accordingly the Highland Brigade, composed of the 71st, 72d, and 93d regiments, effected that object, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Ferguson.

The shore had been previously very closely inspected by the Brigadier, and by his spirited exertions and example, our efforts were crowned with success, although a confined and intricate channel to the shore, which had been accurately pointed out with beacons laid down by the boats of his Majesty's ship Diadem, and a tremendous surf, opposed the passage of the troops.

The enemy had scattered a party of sharpshooters over the contiguous heights, and commanded the landing, but the casualties of this service arose principally from natural difficulties, and it is with the deepest concern I have to inform your Lordship, that we lost thirty-five rank and file of the 93d regiment, by the oversetting of one of the boats, notwithstanding every possible effort was made to rescue the unfortunate men.

The remainder of the troops could only be brought on shore on the succeeding day, when the extraordinary obstacles to all intercourse with the fleet, which nothing but the courage and perseverance of British seamen could surmount, barely enabled us to obtain the indispensible supplies of water and provisions for immediate subsistence.

On the morning of the 8th, the army, consisting of the 28th, 71st, 72d, 83d, and 93d regiments, about 4000 strong, was formed into two brigades, with two howitzers, and six light field pieces, and moved off towards the road which leads to Cape Town; and, having ascended the summit of Blaw Berg, or Blue Mountains, and dislodged the enemy's light troops, I discovered their main body, dawn up in two lines, prepared to receive us, and even in motion to anticipate our approach.

The enemy's force apparently consisted of about five thousand men, the greater proportion of which was cavalry, and twenty-three pieces of cannon yoked to horses, the disposition of which, and the nature of the ground occupied by the enemy's troops, made it evident that they intended to refuse their right wing, and with their left attempt to turn our right flank; but, to frustrate their design, I formed the army into two columns, the second brigade under Brig.-Gen. Ferguson keeping the road, whilst the first struck to the right, and took the defile of the mountains. Having accomplished my purpose, our line was formed with equal celerity and order; and the left wing, composed of the Highland brigade, was thrown forward, and advanced with the steadiest step, under a very heavy fire of round shot, grape and musquetry. Nothing could surpass or resist the determined bravery of the troops, headed by their gallant leader, Brig.-Gen. Fergusson, and the number of the enemy who swarmed the plain, served only to augment their ardour, and confirm their discipline. The enemy received our fire, and maintained his position obstinately, but in the moment of charging, the valour of British troops bore down all opposition, and forced him to a precipitate retreat.

The first brigade, composed of the 24th, 59th, and 83d regiments, and commanded, in the absence of Brig.-Gen. Beresford, by Lieut.-Colonel Baird, was unavoidably precluded, by their situation, from any considerable participation in the triumph of the British arms, though the flank companies of the 24th had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in dislodging a number of horse and riflemen from the heights on our right flank. This brilliant atchievement, however, was clouded by the loss of Capt. Foster, of the grenadiers, whose gallantry is best recorded in the bosoms of his brother soldiers, and the universal regret of the army.

It is impossible to convey to your Lordship an adequate idea of the obstacles which opposed the advance, and retarded the success of our army.—The nature of the country—a deep, heavy, and arid land, covered with shrubs, scarcely pervious to light bodies of infantry; and above all, the total privation of water under the effects of a burning sun, had nearly exhausted

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our gallant fellows in the moment of victory, and with the utmost difficulty were we able to reach the Reit Valley, where we took our position for the night. A considerable portion of the provisions and necessaries with which we started, had been lost during the action, and we occupied our ground under an apprehension that even the great exertions of Sir Home Popham and the navy could not relieve us from starvation.

My Lord, on every occasion where it has been found necessary to call for the co-operation of British seamen in land enterprizes, their valour has been so conspicuous, and their spirit of labour and perseverance so unconquerable, that no tribute of my applause can add a lustre to their character; but I discharge a most agreeable portion of my duty in assuring your Lordship, that on the recent employment of their services they have maintained their reputation; and that the uniform good conduct of these gallant fellows, and the conduct of Captain George Byng, who commanded them, with that of every subordinate officer, have merited my fullest approbation.

The loss of the enemy in this engagement is reputed to exceed seven hundred men in killed and wounded; and it is with the most sensible gratification that I contrast it with the inclosed return of our casualties. Your Lordship will perceive the name of Lieut.-Col. Grant among the wounded; but the heroic spirit of this officer was not subdued by his misfortune, and he continued to lead his men to glory, as long as an enemy was opposed to his Majesty's 72d regiment. I have the cordial satisfaction to add, that his wound though severe is not pronounced dangerous; and I indulge the hope of his early recovery.

On the morning of the 9th, recruited by such supplies as the unwearied efforts of the navy could throw on shore, the 59th regiment, however, being almost completely destitute of food, we prosecuted our march toward Cape Town, and took up a position south of Salt River, which we trusted might preserve a free communication with the squadron; for our battering train, as well as every other necessary, except water, was to pass to us from his Majesty's ships. In this situation, a flag of truce was sent to me by the commandant of the garrison of Cape Town, (the Governor General Jansens, having retired after the action of the 8th, into the country, moving by Hottentot's Holland Kloof,) requesting a suspension of hostilities for 48 hours, in order to negociate a capitulation. In answer to this overture, I dispatched Brigadier General Ferguson, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Brownrigg, to stipulate, as the condition of my acquiescence, the surrender of the outworks of the town within six hours, allowing thirty six for arranging the articles of capitulation.

My proposition being assented to, the 59th regiment marched into Fort Knokke; and the next day, in conjunction with Sir Home Popham, the terms were agreed upon; and his Majesty's forces were put in possession of the several defences of the town. Of the modified capitulation, as ratified by us, I have the honour to inclose a copy.

The cordial, able, and zealous co-operation of Commodore Sir Home Popham, emulated by all the officers under his command, merits my warmest acknowledgments and commendation; and I have the satisfaction to add, that no united service was ever performed with more true harmony, than has uniformly been manifested by both branches of his Majesty's forces. Such of his Majesty's ships as could be spared from the service of Lospard's Bay, constantly coasted the enemy's shore, throwing shot among his troops and people, and contributing to keep him ignorant of the actual place of our disembarkation; and a very spirited effort was made by the marines of the fleet, and a party of seamen from the Diadem, under the Commodore's immediate command, to occupy a position in Reit Valley, and co-operate with the army.

The marines and the Hon. Company's recruits, as well as their cadets, headed by Lieut. Colonel Willett, of the Bengal establishment, have been usefully employed in different branches of the service.

The duties of the Quarter-Master General's department were very ably and judiciously discharged by Lieut.-Col. Brownrigg; and although the army had the greatest cause to lament the absence

absence, from severe illness, of Major Tucker, Deputy Adjutant-General, yet the zeal and activity manifested by Major Trotter, of the 83d regt. and the assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. Munro, happily precluded all deficiency in that department. The absence of Capt. Smyth of the Royal Engineers, with the Saldanha detachment, was also a matter of great regret to me, for his knowledge of the country would have relieved me from much embarrassment.

To the several Officers commanding corps, I am under considerable obligations, for their gallant, spirited, zealous, and judicious conduct and example, in leading their men up to the enemy.

This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Lieut.-Col. Baird, to whom I beg leave to refer any additional information, and to recommend this meritorious officer to your Lordship's protection.

I take the liberty of mentioning to your Lordship, that not having been joined by the Narcissus frigate prior to our disembarkation, and subsequent operations in the field, I was unfortunately deprived of the services of Capt Sorrell, assistant Adjutant-General, who was charged with my dispatches from Madeira to Governor Patton, to procure intelligence relative to the strength and condition of this colony; and from whose extensive local knowledge and professional talents I expected to derive great assistance.

I have the honour to inclose a return of the ordnance found in the citadel and other defences of this settlement.

D. BAIRD, Major General,
Commanding in Chief.

General return of Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—24th Regt. Capt. And. Foster, and 3 privates.—59th, 1 private.—71st, 6 privates.—72d, 2 privates.—93d, 2 privates.—Marine bat. 1 private.—Total, 16.

Wounded.—Brigade Major Weir.—24th Regt. 16 privates, 2 ditto missing.—59th, Capt. Alex. Macpherson, 5 privates and 1 ditto missing.—71st, Lieut. Col. D. Pack, Lieut.-Col. R. Campbell, 2 serjeants, 67 privates, and one ditto misssing.—72d, Lieut.-Col. Cha. Grant (severely,) Lieut. Alex. Chisholm, 2 serjeants, 34 privates, and one ditto missing.—83d, 2 serjeants, 2 privates, and 3 ditto missing.—93d, Lieut.-Col. R. Honyman, Lieuts. Scobie and Strachan, Ensigns Heddrick and Craigh, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 51 privates.—Total 191.

N.B.—1 drummer, and 35 privates, 93d regiment, drowned in landing.

The articles of capitulation state, that the Cape Town, with the circumjacent fortifications, are to be immediately surrendered to his Britannic Majesty; the garrison to march out with all the honours of war, then lay down their arms and become prisoners; all officers, except such as are natives, to be sent to Europe on parole; the French subjects to be treated the same as the garrison, but must be sent to Europe; the inhabitants who have borne arms, to be considered as belonging to the town, and to be at liberty to return to their former occupations; all private property to remain untouched; public property of every description to be given up; the burghers and inhabitants shall preserve their rights and privileges; the paper money actually in circulation to continue current; the lands and houses to be given up, to remain as security for floating paper money; the prisoners of war shall not be impressed into his Britannic Majesty's service against their own free will; the inhabitants of Cape Town shall be exempt from having troops quartered on them; two ships sunk in Table Bay to be raised by the persons who sunk them, and delivered over in an entire state of repair.

Return of Ordnance taken at the several Batteries at Cape Town and its Dependencies.

113 brass and 243 pieces iron ordnance —356.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major-General Sir David Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Cape Town, January 13, 1806.

General Jansens has retired to Hottentot's Holland Klooff, and advices, this instant received, state him to have sent his forces over the Klooff, estimating them at 1200 men, with 28 pieces of artillery, and 200 waggons. He has discharged the farmers from the service, and dismissed 50 waggons, which are said

said to be coming towards the town, and consequently will be soon in my possession.

His resources, with respect to subsistence, are of a kind not very susceptible of interruption, from the disposition of the farmers, or the means I can immediately oppose to him, unless he should experience a deficiency of ammunition by our possession of some of his depots. The farmers are not likely to assist him heartily, for the devastation of their property must be the inevitable consequence of a prosecution of the contest in the interior.

To preserve his temporary superiority in that particular, it will be necessary for him to move, in a northerly direction, into the district of Stellenbosch; but as the measure is of a most desperate tendency, and requires that his heart should be steeled to those sensations which are said to govern his actions, I indulge a sanguine expectation that consequences so dreadful may be averted.

I have therefore deemed it both honourable and expedient for his Majesty's Government, to make an overture to General Jansens, a copy of which is inclosed, deprecating the destructive result of his further opposition to his Majesty's arms, and treating him with the generosity and distinction due to his character.

But, in order to give weight to the anxious desire I entertain of inviting General Jansens to a pacification, I have, at an early hour this day, detached Brigadier-General Beresford, with the 59th and 72d regiments, two howitzers and four six-pounders, to possess himself of the village of Stellenbosch, and thence to forward my letter to the General, accompanied by such additional arguments as the Brigadier may consider expedient to submit to him, and with full powers to conclude whatever treaty existing circumstances may exact.

Cape-Town, January 11.

Sir—You have discharged your duty to your country as became a brave man at the head of a gallant tho' feeble army. I know how to respect the high qualities of such a man, and do not doubt that that humanity which ever characterises an intrepid soldier, will now operate in your breast, to check the fatal consequences of a fruitless contest.

The naval and military forces of his Britannic Majesty, which have possessed themselves of the seat of your recent government, are of a magnitude to leave no question respecting the issue of further hostilities; and therefore, a temporary and disastrous resistance is all you can possibly oppose to superior numbers.

Under these circumstances, nothing can result, but the devastation of the country you casually occupy; and such a consequence can never be contemplated by a generous mind, or be gratifying to the man who feels for the prosperity and tranquillity of the colony lately subject to his administration.—But if, unhappily, your resolution is formed to oppose an enemy of such superior force, by protracting a contest which must entail misery and ruin on the industrious and peaceably disposed settlers of this colony, I shall be exonerated from the reproach of my own conscience by this frank overture; and you must justify to yourself, and to your countrymen, the further effusion of blood, and the desolation of the country.

You are necessarily so well acquainted with the extent of the calamities in which the interior of the country may be involved, that I shall not enlarge upon your power of causing mischief to be done to all its inhabitants; but I persuade myself, that considerations of a more laudable nature will influence your decision on this occasion; and that you will manifest an immediate disposition to promote a general tranquillity.

I have the honour to subscribe, with sentiments of the highest respect and consideration, Sir, yours, &c. &c.

(Signed) D. Baird.

Major-General Commanding in Chief.

To Lieut.-Gen. Jansens, &c. &c.

Sir Home Popham's dispatches to the Admiralty give nearly the same account of this event, and contain no fact that is not stated more at large in the General's letters. The enemy had attempted to destroy the Bato of 68 guns in Simon's bay, but it was believed they had not succeeded, and Capt. Percy

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was sent to take possession, and if possible to move her into a place of safety. The Commodore concludes his letter with stating the high confidence and unanimity exemplified between the two professions on the present occasion, and the uncommon exertions of all the officers, both of the navy and of the East India ships, in every service in which they were employed.

AMERICA.

The American Congress met on the 3d Jan. A message was, as usual, presented from the President, containing his annual exposition of the situation of the American Commonwealth, of which the following is an outline:—

"The message sets out with adverting to the late affliction of two of their cities with the fatal fever, which fortunately has terminated earlier than usual, and done less mischief. It is merely local, confined to cities on the tide-waters only, and incommunicable in the country, either by diseased persons, or by goods carried from diseased places.—The message then proceeds to state, that the coasts of America have been infested by private armed vessels, which have captured in the very entrance of the harbours, not only the vessels of friends, but also American vessels. They have plundered and sunk them, and maltreated the crews. To put a stop to such depredations, a force has been equipped to arrest all vessels of these descriptions, and to bring the offenders to trial as pirates. New principles have also been interpolated into the Law of Nations, respecting *neutrals*, to which an effectual opposition must be made.

"With Spain, the negociations have not had a successful issue. The compensations she had formerly acknowledged, have been refused. On the Mobille, the American commerce has been obstructed, and the propositions for fixing the just boundaries of Louisiana have not been acceded to. Inroads have been made into the territories of Orleans and the Mississippi—the American citizens have been seized, and their property plundered in the very ports delivered up by Spain. Orders have therefore been given to the troops on the frontiers, to be in readiness to protect American citizens, and to repel by force of arms any similar aggressions; and as some of them are of a nature to be met by force only, it is recommended to make such preparations as circumstances may require—and to put the sea-ports out of danger.—For this purpose, heavy cannon have been sent to the land batteries to defend them against armed vessels—and a competent number of gun boats is recommended to be immediately built. The militia, which can furnish 300,000 able bodied men, is to be organized—and an active force of young efficient men called into service, which will give time to raise a regular force, if it shall be wanted. Considerable provision has been made of materials for building ships of 74 guns. An immediate prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunition is recommended. Peace has been made with Tripoli and Tunis, and the ransom of American citizens agreed upon. The Indians are advancing in civilization and in agriculture, and they have sold some large and valuable tracts of land to the United States. Nearly two millions of dollars of the debt contracted under the British treaty, have been paid off, and four millions of the national debt, making eighteen millions, paid off altogether."

The Congress has been occupied in close sitting in the discussion of the differences between the Court of Madrid and the United States, as well as the grounds of complaint preferred by the mercantile interest against the acts of violence that have been so frequently imputed to the British cruisers. On this subject a message was delivered from the President to the Senate and House of Representatives on the 17th Jan. It was partly of a confidential nature. The part that has been published accuses the English of introducing new principles and practices relative to the American commerce, derogatory of the rights of neutrals, and unacknowledged by the usage of nations. In consequence of the remonstrances preferred to the Court of London, these practices had been partially suspended, without any disavowal of the principle, and the evil was now proceeding under adjudications founded on that principle.

The clamour throughout the States against the measures adopted by the British Government to restrain, in some

some degree, the contraband and illicit trade of the Americans, waxes louder and louder; and every plan which violence and intemperance can suggest, is employed to goad the Congress to actual reprisals against Great Britain.—Some strong resolutions were proposed by Mr Randolph, against Great Britain, but are said to have been rejected in a Committee. However, the militia are to be called out: a proposal has been made, and referred to a Committee of Congress, to prohibit the importation of all English produce and merchandise, until the grievances complained of are redressed; and a bill of a most extraordinary nature has been introduced for the protection and indemnification of American seamen from the impress of British ships of war. The following are its principal provisions:—

"The first clause of the bill enacts, that every person or persons, who shall impress ANY seaman, on board any vessel bearing the flag of the United States, upon the high seas, or in any river, haven, bason, or bay, under the pretext or colour of a commission from any foreign power, shall for every such offence be adjudged a pirate, and, on conviction, shall suffer death. The second clause not only authorises persons attempted to be impressed to repel force by force, by killing those attempting to impress them, but encourages them to resist by a bounty of 200 dollars. The third clause authorises the President of the United States to retaliate upon any subject of any foreign power, in case any impressed American citizen shall suffer death, or any other corporal punishment, by the authority of such power. By the fourth and last clause, every impressed American seaman is to be entitled to receive, for the time he is compelled to serve on board any ship, the sum of 60 dollars a month, to be recovered in the district court of the State in which the port lies from which the vessel cleared for the voyage in which he was taken, by attachment of any private debt due from any citizen of the United States to any subject of that Government by whose subjects he had been impressed; and any sums of money, so attached out of the hands of any debtor, shall be a payment of so much of the said debt, and may be pleaded in payment, or discount, to the amount of the said sum so attached, and the costs of said attachment, which shall be allowed as a payment to that amount, in any suit for said debt. And so much of the treaty of London, of 19th November 1804, as secures the inviolability of such debts, as will be infringed by the attachments or recoveries hereby authorised, shall not (so long as is necessary in the execution of this act only) be regarded as legally obligatory on the Government or citizens of the United States."

It will scarcely be believed, that a Bill so disgraceful to the Legislature of any country calling itself civilized, has passed to a second reading! We think better of the Americans, than to suppose that it can eventually pass. Such new ideas in legislation can receive no countenance from those who know the real state of the question. If some individuals, who were born in America, have been impressed into our service, where does the blame lie?—Is there a single American who does not know that every artifice is employed to naturalize, as they call it, all the British seamen whom they can persuade to disgrace themselves, as if an American certificate could convert a born Briton into any thing else than a Briton. If there be any real cause of complaint, it is on our side. Let America abandon the nefarious system which has led to the impressing of seamen from American bottoms. At least ninety-nine out of an hundred seamen so impressed have been British born seamen, and it would be easy to prove that a much greater number has been dishonourably screened and protected by false and forged certificates of American citizenship. The American Government is well acquainted with these facts, and we cannot believe that it will encourage violent and hasty proceedings. The whole of this important question, however, will probably soon come into discussion officially between the two countries.

A Bill for abolishing the Slave Trade, throughout the United States, was passed in the House of Representatives, and twice read in the Senate; but on the third reading, the Members for and against it were equal; the Vice-President gave his casting vote against it, and it was of course rejected.

WEST

WEST INDIES.

We are happy to mention the discovery and prevention of a formidable conspiracy of the Negroes in the Island of Trinidad. The object of the Negroes (of whom, however, it appears, but a small proportion were engaged in it) was to renew the scenes of St Domingo, to burn the towns and plantations, and effect a general massacre of the whites, without distinction of age or sex. Christmas eve was fixed for the execution of the plan. To the coolness, promptitude, and vigour of General Hislop, we are, under Providence, indebted for the timely suppression of a conspiracy, which, had it but partially taken effect, might have eventually involved the most dreadful consequences to all the Windward Islands. He had early intimation of it; martial law was proclaimed, all the leading conspirators were seized, all their plans were discovered; several of them had been tried and executed at the date of the last advices, and others were under trial. We are happy to add, for the satisfaction of those who have relatives in the Island, that the danger was regarded as entirely over.

The Philadelphia Gazette contains an extract from the Gazette of Hayti, in which it is made to appear, that the Government of the sable Chief of St Domingo is as well founded, and as likely to continue, as that of his brother Napoleon. The island is represented as in a state of confirmed and growing prosperity.

GERMANY.

On the 27th of December, the Emperor Napoleon issued from his residence in the palace of Schoenbrun, two proclamations; one to his army, announcing the signing of peace, and another to the people of Vienna, expressing his satisfaction at their conduct, imputing the war to the Austrian Minister devoted to England, and making them a present of the arsenal, which by right of conquest he said belonged to him.

The same day at noon, he set out with his staff, on his return to France, and arrived at Munich on the 31st. He was here met by the Empress, the new Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, the Elector of Baden, with all their families, and a great assemblage of all ranks, who came to congratulate Napoleon on his victories. He here wrote a letter to the President of the French Conservative Senate, in which he states, that his desire to give every proof of his particular esteem for the royal house and nation of Bavaria, who had rendered him so many services, and his wish to be present at the celebration of the marriage of his son Eugene with the Princess Augusta of Bavaria, had induced him to protract his stay for some days at Munich. This marriage took place on the 15th Jan. The marriage contract was signed by the Emperor and Empress of France, and the King and Queen of Bavaria. The ceremony was performed by the Arch-Chancellor of the empire.

The Electoral Prince of Baden, who was compelled to relinquish the hand of the daughter of the King of Bavaria, in favour of Eugene Beauharnois, is to be indemnified with one of the nieces of the Empress Josephine!

The title assumed by the Elector of Bavaria is King of Bavaria; that of the Elector of Wirtemberg, King of Wirtemberg. These monarchs are to be crowned at Paris. Their Majesties, it appears, have already quarrelled, and several squabbles have taken place about demarcations, in which the troops of his Majesty of Wirtemberg were obliged to give way. The Bavarian army was to be increased to eighty thousand men; a force, if properly disciplined, sufficient to prove a most effectual barrier to any sudden movement hereafter on the part of Austria.

We have seen that the Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg have had the title of *King* conferred on them by Bonaparte, with a very considerable accession of territory. To the former it is the reward of most *unkingly* treachery—to the latter it is much otherwise. It appears, from an address which he delivered to the Deputies of his States in Oct. last, that his situation was truly pitiable. He was beset on all sides by Austria and France; his appeals to Prussia were disregarded; he requested of Bonaparte that he might be allowed to maintain an armed or a simple neutrality;—"No," returned the Tyrant, "he that is not with me is against me; you must furnish me with 10,000 men, and half

half a million in specie:"—"I cannot maintain such a number of men," said the Elector;—"Your country can," returned Napoleon. "My States will not consent," replied the Elector;—"Against them," rejoined Napoleon, "I will support you."—"I had no choice left," adds the Elector, "I subscribed." As matters have turned out, his Highness has pitched on his legs, in falling on the strongest side. Had he refused to subscribe to the French treaty, and sided with Austria, equally urgent for his assistance, he would, ere this, have been annihilated as a Prince of the Empire, and his country most likely annexed to Baden or Bavaria. The transaction, however, affords a curious specimen of Corsican policy.—Two years have scarcely elapsed since the States of Wirtemberg applied to Bonaparte for support against their legitimate Chief, and found favour in his sight.—Now, the Prince against whom they appeared has the same arm lifted up in his favour.

The Elector of Saxony has had the sense to refuse the title of King, which was pressed upon him by Bonaparte.—If this Maker of Sovereigns proceeds as he has begun, in a few years the Royal dignity will scarcely be so respectable as a German Principality.

The French troops have evacuated the Austrian States. The last column left Vienna on the 12th Jan. but they are not returning to France. A large army is still to remain on the right bank of the Rhine, with a view of controuling Prussia, should she evince any disposition hostile to certain arrangements which Bonaparte has in contemplation.

The Emperor of Austria returned to his capital on the 16th of Jan. The Archduke Charles also entered Vienna on the 18th, at the head of 25,000 men, who are to compose the future garrison of that city. The Imperial Chancery likewise returned, together with all the foreign Ministers, except the Russian Minister.

The Emperor's return was preceded by a Proclamation to the inhabitants, inculcating the necessity of resignation. The Archduke Charles has also addressed a Proclamation to the army upon its going into peace quarters. He endeavours to reconcile the troops to the humiliation which the Austrian arms have experienced.

The Court of Vienna has felt it necessary to summon once more to its Councils the wisdom and experience of its former Minister, Baron Thugut.

The Austrian corps, under the Archduke Ferdinand, is stated to have marched towards the Turkish frontiers, and the French division under Marmont to Venetian Dalmatia; and the probability is that we shall soon see the Austrians and French co-operating against Turkey.

The confused state of Bosnia and Servia seems highly favourable to the execution of the plans of annexation to the House of Austria, which are generally understood to have been agreed to by Bonaparte. Letters from Semlin, dated Jan. 2. say that a large corps of Turkish troops having made an incursion into Servia from Bosnia, were met, attacked and defeated by the Servians, with the loss of 3000 men. Another corps of Turks, consisting of 700 men, had, however, penetrated to Schabatz, of which they had made themselves masters, and massacred great numbers of the inhabitants.

The free city of Frankfort has been occupied by French troops: nor have they been idle. Angereau sent a letter to the Senate, intimating, that it was the pleasure of his Master that the inhabitants should pay him a contribution of four millions of livres! No pretext for this act of extortion is advanced—no pretence is assigned. The Marshal, in the name of his Master, prefers the demand in the most courteous manner, without troubling himself to fabricate an excuse for the robbery. The Senate have had recourse to a forced loan, to raise half the imposition, which they have paid, and to avoid the pestilence with which they were menaced, the introduction of a fresh garrison of ten thousand men, and its unavoidable consequence—military execution.

Nor has French rapacity been limited to Frankfort. The county of Rodelsheim, adjacent to that city, is also to pay a contribution amounting to 100,000 rix-dollars. The Elector of Hesse will, it is said, be required to furnish a contribution of eight millions of livres. Saxony will be taxed as high. The Prince of Salm is to pay a million, and the

the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire one million also, for which Frankfort, after being drained, will be made over to him. Nor is this all. Germany is not only to furnish France with money, but with men, and several of the German Princes are to raise regiments for the French service!

The King of Sweden has published a Declaration to the Diet, in which, after rebuking the Members of the empire for having acted contrary to the principles of honour, virtue, and the German constitution, he declares, that he shall consider it beneath his dignity to take any part in the deliberations of the Diet, so long as its decisions shall be under the influence of selfishness and usurpation.

Bonaparte, it appears, persists in his endeavours to induce the King of Prussia to shut his ports against the commerce of England. His Majesty, we trust, knows his own interest better. Were it otherwise, appearances do not at present seem to be favourable to Napoleon's views. In the mean time, according to letters from Dusseldorff, it seems to be his determination to seize British manufactures throughout every part of Bavaria. A French Custom-house Officer arrived at Dusseldorff on the 5th Feb. insisted upon taking away books and letters belonging to the merchants, and wished to seize British goods, although they had never been prohibited in that country. The Governor firmly resisted the outrage, and the robbers desisted, but it was feared that violence would ultimately prevail.

PRUSSIA & HANOVER.

The affairs of the Continent seem to be still in a very unsettled state. In a proclamation issued by his Prussian Majesty upon occupying Hanover, it is asserted that this occupation is merely provisional. His Majesty states, that a Convention has been entered into between him and the French Emperor, in pursuance of which, the States of his Britannic Majesty in Germany will not again be occupied by French or other troops combined with them; and, till the conclusion of a general peace, will be wholly occupied and governed by Prussia.—The extraordinary expences attending the occupation of the Electorate by the Prussian troops are to be defrayed by the Electorate. The troops took possession on the 5th Feb. and immediately after the Russians were to evacuate the electorate, and return to their own country by Prussian Pomerania. The Swedish troops have withdrawn to the right bank of the Elbe; but the Swedish General has published a proclamation, in which, after stating it to be his Sovereign's pleasure to remove the greatest part of his troops further into the Mecklenburgh territory, and adding, that the chief command of the Swedes, posted on the right side of the Elbe, has been confided to him; he declares, "in pursuance of his Majesty's command, that the said countries still continue under the protection of Sweden, till, in this respect, a Convention between his Majesty and his High Ally the King of Great Britain shall be concluded."

At present, therefore, it would appear that the occupation of Hanover is merely provisional; but strong doubts are entertained, whether that which has only a provisional appearance now will not soon assume a very different attitude and aspect. A proclamation was issued by Count Munster, upon quitting the Electorate, which shows that his Britannic Majesty wholly disapproves of the measure adopted by Prussia. That Court had proposed conditions by which Hanover was to be secured from attack. Those conditions were strictly fulfilled on our part; but in the mean while, Prussia was negociating a treaty with France, by which she was to be put in posession of the Electorate.—His Britannic Majesty has in consequence protested, through his Minister, against this violation of his territories.

This unexpected accession of territory and influence to the Court of Berlin, has produced great jealousy in the Austrian Government, in as much as the latter has lost in the same measure that the former has been aggrandized. There is, however, a general persuasion, that the secret articles of the treaty of Presburgh promise to Austria a compensation for the enormous sacrifices to which she has been forced to submit. These articles relate to the annexation of the Turkish provinces on the Austrian frontiers to the dominions of the Emperor Francis; a measure which has aroused the jealousy of Russia and Prussia, and

and will, it is believed, be resisted by both.

This is the object of France in obtaining possession of Venetian Dalmatia. It is avowedly to overawe the Turkish Empire, and to counteract the views of Russia. It is expressly declared, either that the French armies are to support and improve the Turkish troops, and prop their declining empire, or that the latter should be overthrown.

FRANCE.

Bonaparte, with his *Empress*, returned to Paris on the 26th Jan. His arrival had been preceded by a letter to the Senate, announcing his adoption of Eugene Beauharnois as his son, and his intention to call him to the throne of Italy—the crown of Italy after the present possessor, to be for ever separated from the crown of France, to which Eugene and his descendants are to wave all claim and pretension. But the most important part of this communication to the Senate is that in which Bonaparte hints at the *ulterior dispositions* which he intends, and speaks of the *federative states* of the French Empire. "The different parts, though independent of each other, have a common tie."—— What can this mean, but that Bonaparte intends to break and divide Germany into federative states, which, created by France, shall depend upon France, and shall look to her as their common parent and protector. The Senate caught the meaning of the expressions to which we have alluded, in a moment. The President Neufchateau in his speech upon the Imperial letter uses these words—"The order of succession to the crown of Italy is fixed. The Iron Crown will never be united to the Imperial Diadem; but by the same provident wisdom that keeps them separate, are woven before-hand, the *federative* knots of which the *French Empire will be the tie and centre.*" Thus, the Crown of Italy, though separated from France, will not be a bit the less subservient to her will, and will still, as before, be connected with her fate and fortunes; whilst Germany, recast and recreated, and divided into comparatively small monarchies or republics, will depend upon the power of France for protection and support.

Bonaparte's Senate and Tribunate are vying with each other in decreeing him honours. A column is to be erected, bearing on the top of it a statue of the Emperor—the inscription is to be "Napoleon the Great, from his grateful country." Medals are to be struck, and a national fete is to be celebrated yearly on the anniversary of the Emperor's birth.

The honours of a public entry into Paris, decreed to Bonaparte by his fawning Senates, and Legislative Bodies, and Constituted Authorities, were declined by him, because he returned victorious. He gave them to understand, that he would have made a public and solemn entry, had he come back discomfited and degraded, "that the acclamations of the people might shew how he was beloved!" He, however, received the full measure of their adulation, at an audience which he deigned to grant them after his return. The addresses presented to him on this occasion are such a combination of servility, impiety, and meanness, that they even compelled the personage to whom they were addressed to put on the semblance of modesty.

Bonaparte's first Levee, after his return to Paris, was indeed a *solemn* one. The Prefect of the Police sent a billet to those who were to attend, intimating that they would be permitted to testify their *veneration* to their Imperial and Royal Majesties, seated on their thrones. The persons summoned, accordingly, at the appointed hour, passed by the thrones one after another. The etiquette was to make three obeisances—the first standing opposite the throne; the second on approaching near to it; and the third after retiring a few paces from it.—Not a word was spoken!

In Paris, on the 5th Feb. a rigorous ordinance, concerning dangerous offensive weapons, carried in secret, was published by the Prefect of Police. It prohibits armourers, cutlers, merchants and others, to manufacture, expose to sale or issue, and the public to carry, weapons prohibited by the laws, such as air-guns and pistols, poignards, daggers, sword-sticks, or canes, &c. under severe penalties. All persons, not military, wishing to carry pocket or common pistols for self-defence, must have a licence for so doing. All persons of the above description shall be subject to visits

sits by the police, in order to verify whether they conform to the laws.—Whence has this extraordinary rigour arisen? It seems to require no comment.

French troops continue to march to Boulogne. They are to assume the name of the Grand Invading Army of England.

An address was transmitted from the British prisoners at Verdun, to the Electress, now Queen of Wirtemberg, (formerly our Princess Royal,) at a period when, it was supposed, that the extraordinary success of Bonaparte would have rendered him accessible to the softer emotions of humanity, in which, after setting forth their sufferings during a strict confinement of two years and a half in France, they took the liberty of suggesting, that an application on her part to the Emperor of the French, might have the effect of restoring them to their native land, and of removing the principal obstacle to a general exchange of prisoners. Her Royal Highness felt herself under the bitter necessity of returning an answer, expressive of her sincere sympathy in the misfortunes of her countrymen, and of her earnest desire to assist them; but her power equalled not her good will. Any polite attention, she adds, shewn to her by the Emperor of the French, during his stay at Louisbourg, did not authorise her to interfere in a business which must be settled between the two Governments.

ITALY.

The French took possession of Venice and its territories on the 19th Jan. Bonaparte has formed the project of making Venice again a great commercial place, and has asked the inhabitants only to tell him what can be done to accomplish this object. The inhabitants of Venice understand commerce much better than the Emperor of the French; and they have informed him, that nothing he can do for them will be of half so much importance as to make peace with England.

Conquest of Naples.

The doom of the Neapolitan Monarchy was sealed on the same day that the peace of Presburgh was signed. On that day (viz. 27th Dec.) Bonaparte issued a Proclamation to his army, in which he enlarges on the forbearance and moderation which he had exercised towards the perfidious Court of Naples; three times he had pardoned its treachery,—and he proceeds——

"Shall we grant a pardon a fourth time?—Shall we, for a fourth time, place any confidence in a Court without truth, honour, or common sense? No! No! The Neapolitan Dynasty has ceased to reign; its existence is incompatible with the repose of Europe, and the honour of our crown. Soldiers! March, drive into the sea, if they will wait your attack, those feeble battalions of the tyrants of the sea. Shew to the world the manner in which we punish the perjured. Lose no time in informing me, that the *whole* of Italy is subject to my laws, or those of my allies," &c.

Conform to this declaration, Gen. St Cyr was detached from Massena's army, with 30,000 men, in the beginning of January, for the conquest of Naples, and was desired to halt in the Roman territory till the arrival of the Marshal with an additional body of troops. Massena accordingly arrived at Rome on the 17th Jan. and the greater part of his army, from that day to the 22d, filed off under the walls of that city. Joseph Bonaparte, who is to supersede Massena in the command of this army, arrived at Rome a few days after, and published a proclamation to the troops, in which, in the true style and spirit of jacobinism, he draws a distinction between the Neapolitan Government and the people, and desires his troops to remember, that though it is their duty to punish a government which has been unfaithful to its treaties, they are not at war with the people.

In the beginning of Feb. the French entered the Neapolitan territory. The advanced guard passed the river Garigliano, which divides the Roman from the Neapolitan territory on the 4th of February. On the following day, Prince Joseph addressed from his head quarters at Ferentino, a proclamation to the people, which equals in effrontery any thing that ever preceded it. He stiles himself "Governor of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily;" he assures the Neapolitans, that Napoleon has no other wish than to re-establish in Europe the respect

respect which is due to public faith; that "their law, property and religion are to be respected;" and that "in every French soldier they will find a brother."

About the 9th of February Prince Joseph formed the army into three divisions: the centre under Marshal Massena, marched by San Germeno and Capua; the right under Gen. Regnier, by Terracina and Gaeta; and the left division, composed of Italian corps, commanded by General Lecchi, proceeded by Istri. General Regnier, on his arrival at Gaeta, summoned the Prince of Hesse to surrender.—The latter signified his intention to defend it to the last extremity. On the receipt of this answer, General Regnier ordered an attack to be made on the redoubt of St Andrew, which was defended by six pieces of cannon, and took it. General Grigny, an officer of distinction, lost his head by a cannon ball.

On the 12th, the centre division invested Capua, which answered to the summons, by a discharge of artillery. On the morning of the 13th, deputies from the city of Naples presented themselves to the Prince, and signed the delivery of Gaeta, Capua, Piscara, Naples, and other strong places. General Partonneaux entered Naples, and the forts were immediately occupied. The Neapolitan officers having requested to serve, the Prince formed several Neapolitan corps, and ordered the Neapolitan officers who were in the pay of the kingdom of Italy, to enter into it.

The overthrow of the Neapolitan Monarchy appears to have been equally rapid and complete.—With the exception of some trifling resistance made by the fortress of Gaeta, the capital and its dependencies have become the property of Napoleon.—Capua, Piscara, and all the other garrisons, were occupied by the French army, a considerable body of which was on its march to effect the reduction of Calabria. On the 15th Feb. Prince Joseph Bonaparte, who is, no doubt, destined to be the founder of the Corsican Dynasty in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, made his solemn entry into Naples.—On the following day he caused to be posted up Bonaparte's Proclamation, decreeing the destruction of the Neapolitan Dynasty. The King of Naples sailed in a British frigate for Palermo in the end of October; but the Queen, with the hereditary Prince, remained, and we were told, that the Neapolitan army was so much increased, that with the assistance of 30,000 Russians who landed from Corfu at Naples in the beginning of November, and 9000 British under Sir James Craig, who had arrived from Malta about the 24th of the same month, a vigorous resistance was to be opposed to the enemy. No such thing appears to have been attempted, and the Queen, with the Royal Family, found it likewise necessary to retire to Sicily about the end of January. The Queen is stated to have carried away with her property to an immense amount; but she was nearly lost on her voyage. A frigate, two brigs, and fifteen transports, with arms, &c. on board, were driven back on the coast of Naples, and taken possession of by the French. The enemy found 200 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition, in the city. The Royal Family have once more taken refuge at Palermo, where, unless protected by our squadrons, they will be exposed to further disgrace and calamity. We are left completely ignorant of the conduct pursued by the Queen of Naples, and the hereditary Prince, on the enemy's approach, previous to their embarkation; nor have we any grounds to ascertain the measures taken by the Russian and British troops, either for the defence or the evacuation of the Neapolitan territory.

The following letter from an officer in Sir James Craig's army, confirms the supposition that the British forces which sailed last year for Malta, were destined to act in conjunction with the Russian army at Corfu, in defence of the Kingdom of Naples against the invasion of the French.

Castellamare, Naples Bay, Dec. 2. "We sailed from Malta on the 3d ult. with about 10,000 men under Sir James Craig, all in the highest order. On the 7th we joined the Russian convoy off Sicily, having about 14,000 land troops on board. The whole then steered for the Bay of Naples, in which we arrived after a passage of 18 days. We expected to find the city and country both occupied by the French army under Gen. St Cyr, and measures were accordingly preconcerted on our part to force our landing

landing, and to dislodge them. On our arrival, however, we found that the enemy had abandoned their positions upon the information of our approach, and had already repassed the frontier, so that instead of a hostile reception, we had to expect the warmest welcome.

"The Russian divisions were landed at the Mole of Naples, and are quartered in and about that city. The British troops were disembarked the day after our arrival at Castellamare, by Sir John Stuart, under whose immediate command we are now cantoned at this place, at Torre del Greco, and at other places in different directions throughout the neighbourhood.

"Sir James Craig is established at Naples; and, as it is understood that he is to have a general command among the Allied Forces at large, Sir John Stuart will remain principal in command of the British column. As we are almost all of us here Egyptian regiments, we have already seen his promptitude and abilities so gallantly and successfully exerted, that we have every confidence in our leader.

"The strictest discipline has been enjoined to, and is observed by, the troops. The inhabitants in consequence treat us with great tokens of affection. Their regard, however, is much increased by a circumstance which they were not much accustomed to meet with from their late French *Protector*—They are *paid* for whatever they furnish. Every exertion is making by Sir James Craig, as well as by our ambassador at this Court, to procure the necessary supplies of horses, waggons, &c. for our future movements, and in the course of a very few days we expect that our cavalry, as well as our artillery, will be completely mounted.

"General Lacy, (an Englishman by birth) who commands the Russian troops, and Sir James Craig, are to be at the head of the allied forces of the whole kingdom, including the Neapolitans.

"On the 30th ult. we were reviewed by their Sicilian Majesties near this place. Sir John Stuart commanded the line. We exceeded eight thousand men. Sir James Craig accompanied their Majesties, who expressed their admiration at the appearance of the troops, and their confidence in the support which had been thus furnished them by the King of Great Britain against the common enemy.—It was a curious circumstance to contemplate a British army manœuvring at the foot of Vesuvius, whose lofty crater was discharging its smokey volumes over their heads. The day was fine, the ground of review was the sea beach, and the prospect of all the British ships of war and transports in the Bay, decorated with their brightest colours, contributed to render the whole one of the most impressive spectacles that could be imagined—Add to all this, that the regiments which were reviewed are some of the finest of the British army."

Accounts, however, have been received from Naples, dated Jan. 19. stating, that the Russian army had been all re-embarked at Baiæ Mole in the Bay of Naples, and also the British forces at Castellamare, and that they were all to sail immediately either for Sicily or Sardinia. The failure of this well-intended expedition is attributed to the defection of the Neapolitan army, occasioned by the intrigues of French emissaries, which have been too generally successful.

HOLLAND.

Letters from Rotterdam state, that the preparations for invading this country are resumed with the greatest activity; that seven sail of the line are ready for sea in the Nieu Diep, and that the transports lately laid up are refitting, and are to proceed to the Helder to take on board troops. In the mean time the sufferings under which that country labours are described as overwhelming. The letters say—

"The present system of taxation falls insufferably hard on the middling class; and as the former mode of taxing the rich produced emigration, it is beyond doubt that the present one will produce starvation. There is no hole to creep out at; no subterfuge; the only hope is Peace. Once, failures were hardly known here; they now occur daily. Robbery and murder were also unfrequent; within the last two months seven or eight felons have been broken on the wheel. It has even been in contemplation to promulgate a law, that no woman should be seen in the streets after a certain hour, alone."

Proclamation follows proclamation in the Batavian Republic against the introduction

troduction of British commodities.—On the 1st Feb. one was issued, prohibiting under the severest penalties, the subjects of Holland from holding any commercial or friendy intercourse whatever with the subjects of Great Britain. Private letters, however, say,—"that much of the severity of the regulations which affected the commercial interests of that country, more especially as connected with England, has been remitted, and a further relaxation of those resstraints is daily expected."—A considerable part of the Batavian troops which co-operated with the French in Germany, are arrived in the interior of Holland.

Letters from Holland contain accounts of the disastrous effects produced in that country by the late high winds.—A very large extent of territory was inundated, and most of the roads rendered impassable. The damage done is immense, and a vast expence will be incurred for the repairing of the dykes, which are in many parts broken, and otherwise materially injured.

It is highly creditable to the Dutch Government, that, unawed by the example of their inhuman Dictator, they have ordered all the British prisoners recently wrecked on their coast, to be liberated and sent home, upon a signed agreement for their exchange.

Sacking of Medina.

Advices have been received from Mr Barker, the East India Company's Resident at Bagdet, containing an account of the capture of Medina by the Wahabees, whose army, having been reinforced from the desert, has overwhelmed the adjacent country, and taken the city by assault, with infinite bloodshed and devastation. They set fire to Medina in various places, destroyed the mosques, after having ransacked them of their valuable shrines and treasures and completely demolished the tomb of the Prophet. Some thousands of females of the first rank were carried off by the besiegers into the desert, with a number of the principal male inhabitants. A troop of camels were also sent away with jewels and other treasure to an immense amount. Judda had also been taken by these marauders, and the inhabitants were forced to give up all their property to save their lives.

Naval Operations.

The Earl of St Vincent has been appointed by the new Ministry to the command of the Channel fleet, in room of Admiral Cornwallis, who, it is said, is to be rewarded with a Peerage for his services. On the 12th of March, his Lordship hoisted his flag on board the Hibernia of 110 guns at Portsmouth, and sailed next day with some ships of the line to resume the blockade of the port of Brest.

We have at length received accounts of the operations of a French squadron which sailed from Rochefort so long ago as the beginning of July last, on a roving cruize, and which has so successfully baffled the pursuits of different divisions of British ships sent in quest of it, as to have obtained the name of the "*Invisible Squadron.*"—This fleet consisted of four large ships of the line, three heavy frigates, and three corvettes. On the 19th of July, they captured the Ranger sloop of war, Capt. Coote, in the Bay of Biscay, and some days after the Dove Cutter, and several merchantmen both outward and homeward bound. On the 27th of September they fell in with the convoy from St Helena, and took, after a severe action, the Calcutta of 54 guns, Capt. Woodriffe.—*(See Mag. for Dec.)*—On the 10th of October, off Vigo, they fell in with the Oporto fleet, and captured four of the most valuable. Having now a considerable number of prisoners, and their provisions and water beginning to fail, they attempted to return to Rochefort; but their look-out corvettes fell in with Sir Chas. Stirling's division in the Bay, which they escaped from in the night by quick sailing. The enemy then attempted to reach Cadiz; but receiving intelligence that Lord Collingwood's fleet was off that port, they bent their course for Teneriffe, where they arrived about the middle of November.—They here sold (we are told in the French papers,) 18 of their best prizes, and having refitted and victualled, again set sail, and arrived at Rochefort on the 24th December, when they landed all their prisoners, who, we are happy to be informed, were in good health. On the 13th of Jan. the prisoners were all marched off from Rochelle to Verdun, where they arrived on the 11th of Feb. a distance, by a circuitous course they took,

took, of 600 miles. The march was extremely fatiguing, from wet weather and deep roads. — The accommodation at Verdun is said to be comfortable, but very expensive.

Among the ships taken by the Rochefort squadron, we regret to find the Belle packet for India, in the end of October, when only ten days out from Portsmouth. She had on board dispatches of importance, and a number of private letters, the latter of which appear to have fallen into the hands of the enemy, as extracts from these have been published in the French papers, tho' they contain no public information, and relate chiefly to the private affairs of the parties.

The Earl Howe frigate, having on board the Marquis of Wellesley and suite, is arrived at Portsmouth from the East Indies.

By the late overland dispatch we learn, that Linois's squadron was fallen in with in October by an American, off the Laccadive Islands. There had been a serious mutiny on board the Marengo, which was with difficulty quelled. Some of the mutineers had been put in irons, but Linois found it necessary to liberate them, and cajole them with promises of plunder.—The crew of the Marengo had been informed of the death of the Governor-General, and expressed a hope that war would be rekindled in the southern provinces, in the event of which, they should find friends among the natives on the coast.

The Gazette of the 1st March contains two letters, transmitted by Sir Home Popham, from Capt. Donelly, of his Majesty's ship Narcissus, who had been detached to procure intelligence. The first dated Coast of Africa, states that he fell in with a brig and a schooner French privateers, with the Horatio Nelson, which they had taken, and which carried 20 nine, and two 12 pounders. The latter, with the brig, mounting 12 guns, with 70 men, were taken. The schooner escaped. Capt. D. rejoices that this nest of thieves (for they plundered indiscriminately) was destroyed, particularly as many valuable vessels had just come to the coast.

The second letter, dated off the Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 15. states that the Narcissus had fallen in with a French ship of war, which she chaced for some time and obliged to run on shore. Her masts and bowsprit soon after went by the board, and her boats went adrift.—As her situation was extremely perilous, Capt. D. humanely forbore firing at her, although she vauntingly displayed those colours which she could not protect. It is feared that the greater part of her crew perished. Immediately after Capt. D. captured a Dutch sloop, with naval stores, from the Cape Town, from whose people he learned, that the vessel run on shore was a French ship of 32 thirty-pounders (short guns) and 250 men, and had just sailed from Table Bay; that she had on board the ordnance, &c. of L'Atalante French frigate, lately lost there, and was bound with them to the Mauritius, where ordnance stores were wanted to fit out other ships.

La Libre French frigate, of 40 guns and 280 men, is taken by the Loire and Egyptienne frigates, after an obstinate defence for half an hour, in which the enemy had 20 men killed and wounded, and was so much damaged that all her masts went overboard after she was taken possession of. The Egyptienne had eight men wounded, one of them since dead. La Libre sailed from Flushing on the 14th of Nov. in company with a French frigate of 48 guns, from which she parted, in a gale, on the 9th Dec. off the coast of Scotland. The officers of La Libre are apprehensive that their consort is lost, as the weather was extremely tempestuous when they parted.

The Druid frigate has taken the Prince Murat French privateer, of 18 six-pounders and 127 men: a coppered ship, and a fast sailer.

We have the satisfaction to announce the safe arrival, at Yarmouth, and in the Humber, of all our troops from the Continent. The officers and troops are Lieut. Gen. Lord Cathcart, Lieut. Gens. Dundas and Don; aid-de-camps, Capts. Ainslie and Jarvis; Major-Gen. M'Kenzie Fraser, aid-de-camp, Capt. Woodhouse; Major General Sir Arthur Wellesly, aid-de-camp the Hon. Capt. Stanhope; Major General Sherbrooke, aid-de-camp Capt. Thomson; Major Gen. Hill; aid de-camp Capt. Peebles; Maj.-Gen. Paget; Assistant Adjutant Gen-Lieut Col. Bradford; Deputy Inspector of Hospitals Dr Patrick, with several

other

other gentlemen of the Medical Staff.—The regiments are, 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 14th, 23d, 26th, 27th, 30th, 34th, 36th, 89th, 91st, and 95th, with a detachment of the Royal Artillery and Waggon Train. The Hanoverian troops all embarked partly in the Elbe, and partly in the Weser. Lord Paget's brigade, consisting of three regiments of Light Dragoons, landed at Yarmouth on the 19th February, and proceeded to Ipswich immediately.

It is with extreme concern, however, we are to state, that several of the transports, on their passage to Germany, have been lost by stormy weather; the particulars of which have only lately been communicated.

On the 10th of Dec. a large fleet of transports with troops, sailed from the Downs, for the Weser, under convoy of several frigates, and a number of cutters and gunbrigs, when a most violent gale arose on the 12th, and about 40 of the transports separated from the convoy. Some effected their escape back to the Downs, and others proceeded on their voyage to the appointed rendezvous. Several, however, were not so fortunate. The Aurora transport, with the staff and about 250 of the 26th regiment of foot, got on the Goodwin Sands, and was totally lost, and all unfortunately perished. The officers were, Major Christ. Davidson, Capts. Hoggins and Cameron, Lieuts. Brown and Hopkins (adjutant), Ensign Dalzell, Qrs-masters Campbell and Robertson, Surgeon Deval. The Maria, with about 200 men of the same regt. was drove ashore at the Texel, and wrecked.—But the lives of all on board were saved by the humane exertions of the Dutch Admiral Kikkert, commanding at that port, who sent out boats to their assistance as soon as he saw their distressing situation.

The following account of the loss of the Maria transport is communicated by Capt. Jones of the 26th regiment:

The Maria transport struck on the Southern Haaks, off the Texel, between twelve and one o'clock of the morning of the 13th of December. Capt. Jones was saved by having been sent in a boat to find the shore, and gain assistance.—About seven o'clock on the 14th December, he was conveyed in a fishing boat to Admiral Kikkert's ship, who immediately sent off boats to take up the soldiers, but unfortunately the ship sunk in the sands before they could get to her. On the Dutch pilot sounding over the wreck the following day, she had 18 feet of water over her hulk. The Dutch Admiral treated Capt. Jones in the kindest and most humane manner, supplying him with money and cloaths, and shewing every attention which could alleviate his distressed situation.

Officers, &c. saved—A Captain (name not mentioned.) Capt. Jones. Assistant Surgeon Armstrong. Serjeants D. French and B. Berk. Corporal John Leslie. Privates, Jn. Wakefield, Jn. Hopskinson, Michael Donelly, Stephen Thatcher, Lancelot Loth, Charles Billy, Thomas Dorrick, and Henry Judge.—Women, Jane Field and Jane Thatcher.—Children, Jane Field and Jane Thatcher.—9 sailors—Total saved 27.

Officers, &c. drowned.—Captain Garstin; Lieutenants Campbell and Markham; Ensigns Cunningham and Matheson; 10 serjeants; 11 corporals; 203 privates; 22 women; 8 children; 2 mates, and 4 sailors.—Total drowned, 265.

Official advices have been received of the loss of the Helder transport on the coast of Holland. She had 500 men and 24 officers of the 4th regiment on board, and 50 men and two officers of the Buffs. They were all with difficulty saved and are now prisoners.

The French and Dutch Papers announce the loss of these, and of several other transports, viz.

Wrecked upon the Haaks, the Maria, having on board 270 men; 26 were saved. Wrecked in the Texel, on the 15th Dec. the Isabella. She had on board the Head-quarters, and three Companies of the 89th regt. The soldiers and seamen remained in the rigging and shrouds the whole night; in the morning boats were sent off to save them, but we are sorry to say, that Capt. Simson, Ensign and Adjutant Goodal, Assistant-Surgeon Gribbon, Quarter-Master Campbell, 100 soldiers and seamen, and 10 women and children, were lost; the rest are prisoners, and treated with great humanity. Lost off Gravelins, the Jenny, having on board 4 Officers and 111 men of the 30th Regt. 11 Seamen, 12 women, and 6 young children, one of which was born the evening before at sea

sea—all saved and prisoners. Lost off Calais, the Ariadne, having on board 26 seamen, 2 Colonels, 11 Officers, and 300 men, of the 9th regiment, 20 women and 12 children—all saved and prisoners. The Atalanta, with 28 cavalry and 12 seamen, was seen to go down from Calais. Another large English vessel, supposed to have had many men on board, likewise sunk in sight of Calais.

The Rein Deer, of Liverpool, has arrived at Jamaica, after a severe action of two hours with a privateer of greatly superior force. After a close action of an hour and a half, the Frenchman's masts came tumbling down, when he attempted to carry his opponent, sword in hand, by his superior numbers; but he experienced such a reception from the Rein Deer's carronades filled with cannister shot, that he made off as fast as possible, and his opponent was so much damaged as to be unable to pursue him. The Rein Deer had two men killed and six wounded, besides the Captain, who had his right arm shattered, and at the same instant the trumpet knocked out of his other hand. The privateer (which was the same that took the Chesterfield packet) arrived at St Jago de Cuba, a mere wreck. Her loss was concealed, but it was acknowledged that she had 28 men killed, and her Captain and many more wounded.

The Brig Experiment, Logan, sailed from Jamaica to Halifax, with the homeward bound fleet, under convoy of the Diana. Off Cape Nichola Mole, the crew, mostly foreigners, mutinied, murdered the Captain and Mate, and possessed themselves of the vessel. Something in the management exciting suspicion, the Flying Fish schooner ran down, boarded, and recaptured her, and secured the mutineers, three of whom, endeavouring to escape in the jolly boat, were run down and perished.

The American papers mention the capture of the British ship Esther, by a French privateer, off Charleston bar, and confirmed by the oath of the survivors of her unfortunate crew, that the master, mate, and three seamen, were brutally butchered in cold blood!

A valuable Spanish lugger has been carried into Whitehaven, under circumstances highly creditable to the gallantry of the captors. She was lying in the Spanish port of St Andero, about to sail for the gulph of Mexico, and after discharging her cargo was to proceed for the West Indies as a cruizer. Twenty-six English prisoners, confined in a castle near where the lugger lay, formed the daring resolution of liberating themselves, and carrying her off. When the time arrived, however, the majority of them shrunk from the peril of their enterprise. Eleven gallant fellows persevered. They effected their escape from prison, boarded and cut out the lugger, passing two strong batteries, and after encountering much bad weather, carried their prize safe into Whitehaven.—Her cargo is valued at 25,000l. and the vessel at 800l.

On the 11th of Feb. a very melancholy accident happened to the Britannia of Liverpool, of 450 tons, lying to join convoy at Cove of Corke; she was blown up, and went down in a moment, supposed to be by conveying powder from the magazine.—Out of 36, crew and passengers, (among the latter a lady,) only 6 persons were saved. No other damage was done to any of the fleet, which is surprising, as she lay within 40 yards of 3 or 4 of them.

The brig Hope, M'Ewing, of Greenock, from Jamaica for Liverpool, was totally lost off the Old Head of Kinsale, on the 7th Feb. The crew saved.

The Jane, Rentall, from Newcastle for Southampton, was totally lost off Yarmouth on the 26th Dec. with all the crew.

Domestic Intelligence.

Monday, the 10th of Feb. Lord Erskine took the usual oaths in the Court of Chancery, and afterwards his seat on the Bench. He was attended by the Dukes of Clarence and Bedford, Lords Spencer, Ellenborough, and Moira, and Messrs Wyndham and Grey. An affectionate Address was presented to Lord Erskine by the Barristers of the Court of King's Bench, on his leaving them, to which his Lordship made a very handsome reply.

On the 12th Feb. Mr Fox was unanimously re-elected Member for Westminster, and afterwards chaired in the usual manner. In a short address to the Electors, he declared that he had accepted of office from no desire to gratify any vanity or interested feeling of his own, but solely from a sense of duty,

duty, and of the calamitous state of the country; and that he should remain in place, what he had always been out of it, " a friend to liberty, an enemy to corruption, and a decided supporter of that just weight which the people ought to have in the Constitution." A number of the Electors afterwards dined at the Crown and Anchor.—Mr Fox retired early, being indisposed, and having much important business to transact.

The East India Company have ordered the sum of 40,000l. to be presented to Marquis Cornwallis, as a mark of respect for the memory of his late noble father, the Gov.-Gen. of India.

Trial of General Picton.

Court of King's Bench, Feb. 24.

This was an indictment at the instance of the King against General Picton, late Governor of Trinidad, for the infliction of torture, upon a Spanish girl, under the age of 14, to induce her to confess the guilt of another person.—Louisa Calderon was living with a person of the name of Pedro Lewis, as his mistress, in the year 1801, being then only 13 or 14 years of age, when, in the casual absence of her keeper, another person, named Carlos Gonsales, with whom she intrigued, robbed the house of Lewis of a quantity of dollars. For this offence, both he and she were apprehended, and underwent an examination before the officers to whom the dispensation of justice in the island was confided. Not being able to procure from the girl evidence of the delinquency of Gonsales, application was made to Governor Picton on the subject, and an order was written and signed by him, to " inflict torture upon Louisa Calderon."

Pursuant to this dreadful decree, the unfortunate object, against whom it was levelled, was turned over to a jailor, and fixed upon an instrument, which was prepared for the purpose, suspended by the left wrist, from the ceiling of a room, and resting with her right foot upon a sharp wooden stake. In this position, she was continued 53 or 54 minutes, as calculated by the watch of a Magistrate of the island, who attended the dreadful punishment, to see that it was not continued more than an hour, foolishly alledging, that the English law did not permit a subject to be longer tortured. This punishment not having proved sufficient to extort from the sufferer the confession which was desired, 24 hours afterwards it was renewed for the space of 32 minutes, twice during which time the poor girl fainted; and, having at last confessed that she knew Gonsales had committed the robbery, she was taken from the torture, immediately put into irons, and confined in a goal, where she could not stand upright, for eight months, until a short time before the arrival of Colonel Fullerton in the island, by whom she was afterwards brought to England. The girl herself was examined in Court.

The fact of the torture having been inflicted was not denied on the part of the defendant. The prominent feature of the defence was, that Trinidad, when it surrendered to his Majesty's arms, was to be governed by Spanish laws; by which laws, the infliction of torture was legal—that the General therefore had acted in obedience to the laws. A great variety of documents and evidence was gone into, to prove that torture was legal. The authorities adduced in support of that position, were contradicted by a Spanish Advocate of the name of Don Pedro de Vergas, who declared that he never knew any book of authority cited to justify the application of torture. There was an ancient edict of the date of 1260, which authorised torture, but that edict, the Spanish advocate declared, had long fallen into desuetude. The Jury were of opinion, that there existed no law in the island of Trinidad, which authorised the General to inflict torture. General Picton was in consequence found guilty. It is understood a new trial will be moved for.

Funeral of Mr Pitt.

The public funeral decreed by the Legislature, in honour of the late Prime Minister, took place on Saturday the 22d February, in the Collegiate Church of St Peter, Westminster.

Both Houses of Parliament having adjourned over for the week, to allow the necessary preparations to be made, on Tuesday evening the 18th, about nine o'clock, the remains of the late Mr Pitt were removed in a private manner from Putney to the Painted Chamber. The coffin was conveyed through the door leading to the House of Lords, and deposited on a platform at the south end of the chamber.—The whole of this extensive apartment was covered with black cloth, except the ceiling. Two rows of lamps, with the arms of the deceased placed alternately between, were arranged along the walls, amounting, in all, to two hundred. Above these, a fillet, representing silver lace, about a foot broad, ran parallel with the upper range of lamps, at the distance of about three yards. The lamps represented burnished silver, and the devices, emblematic of the awful ceremony, conduced to give the whole a distinguished effect.

On

On Thursday morning at nine o'clock, Mr Townsend, the Deputy Herald at arms, and Mr Thomas, as representative of the Lord Chamberlain, attended to give the necessary instructions for the body to lie in state, under the direction of Mr Marsh, when the Banners proceeded to decorate the coffin, and erect columns, flags, and trophies. The lights, &c. being prepared, Sir R. Ford immediately stationed the whole of the principal Bow-street officers (who were all dressed in mourning) in the principal avenues, with 120 constables, and a battallion of the Guards, in the outer passages and streets leading to Westminster Hall and Old Palace Yard; while a whole squadron of the Life Guards all day paraded New and Old Palace Yards, and the adjacent streets.

About ten, admittance was gained thro' the door of Old Palace-yard, leading up to the House of Commons. The croud completely filled the avenues; and, a few minutes after, the doors of the lobby of the House of Commons were thrown open. Notwithstanding the pressure of the crowd, every disagreeable accident was prevented by the excellent regulations of the police. On passing the raised Lobby of the House of Commons, the spectators entered the Long Gallery, which was hung with black, lighted up with seventy-two wax lights. The spectators then proceeded to the Painted Chamber, the passage to and from which was in a horse shoe form, and at the upper end of which was placed the coffin, on bearers, completely covered with a pall. On the right and left of the latter were placed ten silver candlesticks, on pedestals, covered with black cloth, and large wax tapers, interspersed with four elegant flags, with the various insignia of the several offices of the deceased, and his arms. At the foot of the coffin was placed the King's banner, with an Admiral's streamer and jack rolled, with his shield and sword, and his arms embossed, on a raised platform, over which were suspended his helmet and other insignia surmounted by the anchor, supporting a *crane* (the Chatham crest). At the head of the coffin stood ten Gentlemen of the Wardrobe, in deep mourning cloaks and scarfs, with twelve other Gentlemen Porters, variously dispersed.

At the head of the coffin, under the canopy, were placed the Escutcheons and Banner of the Chatham Arms. The canopy was surrounded by plumes of black and whit ostrich feathers, with a deep painted border, representing a Viscount's Coronet, and the Chatham Crest, in drapery and wreaths. From thence the spectators retired thro' the new door of the House of Lords into Old Palace Yard.

On Saturday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, according to the instructions issued from the Herald's College, the relatives of the deceased, and the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, who intended to honour the memory of the late Minister, by attending him to "the house appointed for all living," met in the apartments allotted for the purpose at Westminster, where the Officers of Arms attended to regulate and marshal the ceremonial. The procession commenced at half past twelve. A proper way had been prepared for the procession to move upon, by an enclosure formed by wooden posts and rails to keep off the crowd. The space within these rails was covered with fine gravel, as the streets were at the funeral of Lord Nelson. This was the more necessary, as every person in this ceremony went on foot. The enclosed road commenced at the north gate of Westminster Hall, and curving across Palace Yard, passed through Union-street, and the lower part of King-street, and then, turning to the right, went round the north and north-west sides of the Abbey Church-yard, and terminated at the great western entrance of the Church — This road was lined by the Foot Guards, who stood within the railing; and parties of the Horse Guards (in undress) paraded in Palace Yard, Parliament-street, Bridge-street, and before the west front of the Abbey.

The procession was arranged according to the formula of the Herald's College, in which, however, many of the personages described in the regulations were necessarily absent. It was begun by a representative of the High Constable of Westminster, followed by the funeral conductors, and the 41 poor men clad in long black gowns, with the crest of Pitt emblazoned on their left arms, and black caps on their heads, and long black staves in their hands, their number answering to the age of the deceased. Then followed the Heralds, the various Bearers of the Standards, the Guidon, the Banner of the Crest of Pitt, the Great Banner, with their respective Supporters, the Helmet and Crest, the Sword and Target, the Surcoat, &c.

The following distinguished personages performed the principal duties in this solemnity:

Chief Mourner, Earl of Chatham.
Supporters, Earl of Westmoreland, Earl Cambden.
Train Bearer to the Chief Mourner, Sir William Bellingham, Bart.
Six Assistant Mourners Marquis of Abercorn, Marquis of Wellesley, Earl of Euston, Earl Bathurst, Viscount Lowther, and Lord Grenville.

The

The Great Banner, Hon. H. Lascelles.
Supporters, W. R. Cartwright, and E. W. Bootle, Esqrs.
The Standard, Lieut. Gen. Lenox.
Supporters, Right Hon. Thomas Steele, and Right Hon. Charles Long.
The Guidon, Hon. Brig.-Gen Hope.
Supporters, Hon Richard Ryder, and Hon. Robert Dundas.
The Banner of Emblems, Hon. Spencer Percival.
Supporters, Right Hon. George Canning, and Right Hon George Rose.
Pall-bearers, Archbishop of Canterbury, Duke of Rutland, Duke of Beaufort, and Duke of Montrose.
Four Bannerolls, carried by the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, Right Hon. Sir Wm Scott, Right Hon. Wm. Dundas, Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean.
Banner of the Crest of *Pitt*, Right Hon. C. J. Villiers.
Supporters, Thomas Cholmondeley, and Wm. Wilberforce, Esqrs.
Secretary, William Marshal, Esq.
Comptroller, Jos Smith Esq
Treasurer, William Dacres Adams, Esq.
Steward, William Johnson, Esq.

Among the other distinguished Personages who appeared in the procession were the following:—

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Cambridge.

The Marquisses of Thomond, and Buckingham

Earls Temple, Pomfret, Grantham, Winchelsea, Spencer, Romney, Westmoreland, Jersey, and Carysfort.

Archbishop of York.

Bishops of Bath and Wells, Norwich, Bristol, London, Lincoln, Ely, Exeter, and Chester.

Lords Macdonald, Sidmouth, Boringdon, Paget, Castlereagh, Carrington, Auckland, Rivers, Hood, Hawkesbury, Elliott, Bulkeley, Grenville, Lowther, Mahon, Ebrington, Glastonbury, Braybroke, and the Lord Chancellor.

Judges—Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Judge of Admiralty, Attorney-General, and Solicitor General.

Generals—Grenville and Phipps.

Sirs—Walter Farquhar, and W. W. Wynne, and about 40 private gentlemen.

The procession was closed by a detachment from the Cinque Ports Corps, of which Mr Pitt was Colonel; consisting of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, wearing crapes on their arms.—Solemn music accompanied the procession to the Abbey; at the western door it was received by the Dean and Prebends, and conducted to the Choir, where the usual funeral service was performed, after which the body was taken to the place of interment in the north transept of the Abbey, near the monument of Lord Robert Manners. Here a chair was placed at one end of the grave for the chief mourner, and stools for his supporters, and the six assistant mourners; the relatives and attendants standing round the grave. The musical service was nearly that performed in the Cathedral of St Paul's, at the funeral of Lord Nelson; but the whole service did not occupy near so long a time.

After the interment, Garter King of Arms, in an audible voice, proclaimed the style of the deceast Minister:—

"Thus hath it pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto his Divine Mercy, the late Right Hon. William Pitt, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, Admiral and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Governor of Dover Castle, one of the Representatives in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, and High Steward of that University, one of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, a Commissioner for the Affairs of India; and the character to whose memory is inscribed—*Non sibi sed Patriæ vixit!*"

The Comptroller, the Treasurer, and Steward of the deceased, then broke their staves, and delivered them to Garter, who threw them into the grave.

The Procession returned from the Abbey to Westminster Hall, in nearly the same order as it went, music playing.—Throughout the whole of the ceremony, the greatest order was observed.

MR PITT'S WILL.—The following will of that Right Hon. Gentleman was proved on the 14th March at Doctors Commons, by his brother Lord Chatham, and the Bishop of Lincoln.—

"I owe Sir Walter Farquhar one thousand guineas, from Oct. 1803, as a professional debt. Twelve thousand pounds, with interest, from Oct. 1801, to Mr Steele, Lord Carrington, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Camden, and Mr Joseph Smith, and I earnestly desire their acceptance of it. I wish, if means could be found for it, of paying double the wages to all my servants who were with me at my decease. I wish my brother, with the Bishop of Lincoln, to look over my papers, and to settle my affairs. I owe more than I can leave behind me.

WM. PITT.

The executors swore to the value of the property as under 10,000l.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

COURT OF SESSION.

ON the 24th of January, a very important question, in which the public, especially the poorer classes, are much interested, was decided in the Court of Session. In June 1804, the Magistrates of Glasgow, being informed that many of the bakers were selling bread deficient in weight, made a general search through the shops in the city, and weighed their bread. The large bread, viz. the quartern and half quartern loaves, was, in general, pretty correct as to weight; but in many cases, the penny and two-penny loaves were shamefully deficient. This latter bread the Magistrates confiscated, and sent to the town's hospital. A number of the bakers whose bread was confiscated, conceiving themselves aggrieved by this procedure, raised actions against the Magistrates before the Court of Session, concluding for the value of the light bread which had been confiscated, and for high damages.—The bakers in their pleadings argued, that when no assize was set, although they were obliged to make their large bread of a certain weight, yet that they were entitled to make their penny and two-penny loaves of any weight they thought proper. In one of these cases, at the instance of Hamilton Millar, the Court was unanimously of opinion, that the whole of the procedure adopted by the Magistrates was extremely proper, and fully warranted by law; that the bakers were bound to make their penny and two-penny loaves of a corresponding weight to the large loaves; and that the Magistrates had a right, and it was their duty, to confiscate all bread which they could find, not baked in these proportions. There were thirteen of the Judges present. The Magistrates were also found entitled to expences.

On Monday the 13th Jan. John Shirreff, tenant in Captainhead, was tried before the Sheriff Depute of the shire of Haddington, and a respectable Jury, at the instance of Archibald Toddrick, procurator fiscal of Court, for violently assaulting James Dudgeon, farmer in Drem, and giving him several severe blows upon the head, and other parts of his body, with a poker, whereby he was wounded, to the great effusion of his blood. After the examination of witnesses on both sides, David Boyle, Esq. advocate, in an able speech, addressed the Jury, on the part of the prosecution, as did Adam Gillies, Esq. advocate, on the part of Mr Shirreff; and the Judge summed up the evidence in a very correct and impartial manner. The Jury returned their verdict, all in one voice finding the pannel GUILTY:—Whereupon the Sheriff pronounced sentence, ordaining the said John Shirreff to be imprisoned, within the tolbooth of Haddington, for three months; to pay a fine of twenty pounds Sterling, for behoof of the poor; and to find caution to keep the peace for three years, under the penalty of three hundred pounds Sterling. This trial had excited a considerable degree of attention in the country, and the Court was very much crowded.

The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow has received the following letter from Lord Auckland.

Whitehall, 10th Feb. 1806.

SIR—His Majesty having been pleased to appoint me to preside at the Committee of Council for all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the Earl Temple to act as President in my absence; It is my intention, during the Session of Parliament (with the exception only of the Easter recess) to receive at this office, on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from twelve till two o'clock, personal communication on such business, as the parties concerned, or their agents, may wish to state or explain to us. We further propose to hold a more general Board on every Friday, and also on other days when the occasions may seem to require it. We request that you will make this known to all persons connected with your branch of trade and commerce, whom it may concern.—I am, &c. AUCKLAND.

TRADE OF THE CLYDE.—Account of the number of vessels which have traded at Greenock and Port-Glasgow, including their repeated voyages, in the year 1805.—At Greenock—Inwards, Foreign Trade, 326 ships, 45,606 tons, 2695 men; Coast and Fishing Vessels, 621 ships, 27,627 tons, 2133 men—Total, 947 ships, 73,133 tons, 4828 men.—Outwards, Foreign Trade, 290 ships, 45,896 tons, 3233 men; Coast and Fishing Vessels, 816 ships, 33,047 tons, 2615 men.—Total, 1115 ships, 78,943 tons, 5848 men.

AT PORT-GLASGOW—Inwards, Foreign Trade, 95 ships, 16,924 tons, 1000 men; Coast and Fishing Vessels, 222 ships, 10,477 tons, 673 men.—Outwards, Foreign Trade, 182 ships, 22,789 tons, 1600 men; Coast and Fishing Vessels, 138 ships, 9836 tons, 545 men.—Total, 310 ships, 32,125 tons, 2135 men.

CIVIL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 19. His Majesty, in Council, was pleased to declare William Wentworth Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord President of his Majesty's Council.

—William Earl of Albemarle, to be Master of his Majesty's buckhounds.

—St Andrew Lord St John, to be Captain of his Majesty's Band of Pensioners.

—Isaac Morier, Esq. to be Consul Gen. to the dominions of the Ottoman Porte.

Feb. 25. To grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to the following gentlemen, and their heirs male, viz.—Lieut.-Gen. Charles Hastings of Welliesly hall, in Leicestershire;—Bysche Shelly, Esq. of Castle Goring, in Sussex;—Montagu Cholmondely, Esq. of Easton, in Lincolnshire;—Col. Thomas Sutton of Molesey, in Surry, (Secretary to Earl Moira.)

March 5. The Hon. George Ponsonby, and Sir John Newport, Bart. were sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

March 8. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom, to the Hon. Wm. Brabazon Ponsonby, by the title of Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly, in the county of Corke.

—To confer the honour of Knighthood on Arthur Piggot, Esq. his Majesty's Attorney General, and on Samuel Romilly, Esq. his Majesty's Solicitor Genral.

—To appoint Charles Hay, Esq. advocate, an ordinary Lord of Session, in room of Lord Methven deceast.—His Lordship presented his Majesty's letter to the Court on the 5th of March, and after reporting the usual number of causes as Lord Probationer, took his seat on the Bench by the title of Lord Newton, on the 7th.]

—To appoint the Hon. Henry Erskine, his Majesty's Advocate, in room of Sir James Montgomery, Bart. and John Clerk, Esq. Solicitor General for Scotland, in room of Robert Blair, Esq.—(On the 11th of March, these gentlemen presented their commissions in the Court of Session, and after taking the oaths, took their seats within the bar.)

—To appoint Walter Scott, Esq. advocate, one of the principal clerks of Session, in room of George Home, Esq. resigned.

—The Rt. Hon. Nath. Bond, to be Advocate General and Judge Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, in room of Sir Cha. Morgan resigned.

—Sir John Newport, Bart. to be Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland.

—James Martin Lloyd, Esq. to be Clerk of the deliveries of the Ordnance.

—Capt. Oliver Nicolls, to be Comptroller of the Navy, vice Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Bart.

—Sir Francis Millman to be one of his Majesty's Physicians in ordinary, in room of Dr Gisborne deceast.

March 15. The King has ordered a writ to be issued under the Great Seal, for summoning up to the House of Peers, Geo. Marquis of Blandford (eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough,) by the title of Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, in the county of Warwick.

March 20. The King has appointed Adam Gillies, Esq. Sheriff depute of Kincardineshire, in room of Alex. Burnet Ramsay of Balmain, Esq. resigned.

Mr Sheridan has appointed Henry Scott, Esq. his Paymaster of the Navy.

John King and Nicolas Vansittart Esqrs. are appointed Secretaries of the Treasury.

The Right Hon. C. J. Fox is elected a Governor of the charter house, in room of the late Mr Pitt.

The Hon. Henry Erskine, his Majesty's Advocate, has appointed Charles Ross, Wm. Clerk, and George Cranston, Esqrs. Advocates depute on the circuits.—And Wm. Inglis, Esq. agent for the Crown in Scotland.

The Prince of Wales has appointed Adam Gillies, Esq. his Royal Highness's Advocate, and David Cathcart, Esq. his Solicitor General for Scotland.

Francis Horner, Esq. is appointed one of the Commissioners for liquidating the Carnatic debts, in the room of the Hon. Richard Ryder.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Dumbartonshire.—Henry Glasford, of Dougaldston, Esq. vice Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, Bart. resigned.

Yarmouth.—David Scott of Dunninald, Esq. in room of Sir Home Popham, resigned.

Portsmouth.—The Hon. David Montague Erskine, in room of his father, now Lord Erskine.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Francis Gore, Esq. to be Lieut.-Gov. of Upper Canada.

Brig.-Gen. John Hodgson to be Governor of Bermuda.

Henry Bentinck, Esq. to be Lieut.-Gov. of Demerary and Essequibo.

Colonel Robert Anstruther to be adjutant general of the Forces in Ireland.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The King has presented the Rev. James Inglis to the church of Kirkoswald.—The Rev. Alex. Irvine to the church of Little Dunkeld.—The Rev. Wm. Linton to the church of Lochlee.—And the Rev. Dr Thomas Duncan to the new church of Dumfries.

The

The Duke of Buccleugh has presented the Rev. Leslie Moodie, minister of Kelso, to the church of Inveresk, in room of the Rev. Dr Carlyle deceast.

On the 5th of March, the Town Council of Edinburgh presented the Rev. Dr Robert Balfour of Glasgow, to the church to Lady Yester's, in room of the Rev. Mr Black deceast. But Dr Balfour having declined to accept, the Town Council have presented Dr Thomas Fleming of Kirkaldy to the above charge.

On Sunday, the 9th Feb. in Bishop Strachan's Chapel, Dundee, the Rev Daniel Sandford, D. D. was consecrated a Bishop of the Scotch Episcopal Church.

The Judges of the Court of Session have been pleased to appoint Thomas Guthrie Wright, Esq. writer to the signet, to be Auditor of Accounts to the Court

Alexander Dauney, L.L.D. Advocate in Aberdeen, is appointed Sheriff Substitute of that county, in room of David Morrice, Esq. deceased.

William Bogle, Esq. is appointed Postmaster of Glasgow, in the room of the late Mr Jackson.

The King has granted permission to Alex. Burnet of Balmain, Esq. Kincardineshire, his licence for him and his issue to assume the name and arms of Ramsay, in conformity to the will of Sir Alexander Ramsay Irvine, his maternal uncle, lately deceast.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 26. At Madras, Kirkby Dalrymple, Esq. to Miss Ann M'Cormick, daughter of the late Rev. Principal M'Cormick, of St Andrews.

At Cronstadt, Mr Wm. Miles Corton, of St Petersburgh, merchant, to Miss Maria Halliday, youngest daughter of Dr Halliday.

Feb. 15. At Dublin, Gerrard Noel, Esq. son to Colonel Noel, M. P. for Rutlandshire, and grandson and heir to Lord Barham, to Miss Charlotte O'Brien, daughter of the late Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart. of Dromoland, county of Clare.

16. Captain Burns of the Royal navy, to Miss Dalrymple, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Dalrymple, 19th regt. of foot.

24. At Glasgow, James Balfour, jun. Esq of Pilrig, to Miss Ann MacIntosh, daughter of the late Captain MacIntosh of Harwood.

24. At ditto, Alexander Gartshore Stirling, Esq. of Craigbarnet, to Miss Anne Miller, only daughter of James Miller, Esq late of Jamaica.

27. At Manse of Arbirlot, Dr William Arrot, physician in Arbroath, to Mrs Sharpey of that place.

28. At Edinburgh, Dr Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine in the University of Glasgow, to Miss Margaret Thomson, daughter of the late Alexander Thomson, Esq. Deputy Cashier of Excise for Scotlank.

—. At Feversham, Kent, Alexander M'Gregor, Esq. late of New York, to Mrs Helen Finlay of Glasgow.

—. At London, Lieut.-Col. F. Dillon, to Miss Callander, neice of Sir John Callander, Bart.

—. John Champion, Esq. to Mrs Ann Douglas, widow of the late Capt. Peter Douglas.

—. At Ipswich, Lieutenant Craigie, of the Royal Scots Greys, to Miss Wright.

—. John Gilbert Francklyn, Esq. to Mrs Stevenson, widow of the late Major-Gen. Stevenson, of the Madras cavalry.

—. Captain George J. Ryves, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Emma Graham, daughter of R. R. Graham, Esq. of Chelsea College.

March 3. At Mauchlin, the Rev. John Tod, minister of that parish, to Miss W. Kennedy Hamilton, daughter of the late Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

11. At Edinburgh, Robert Strachan, Esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Janet Darling, third daughter of the deceased Paul Darling, Esq. of Bogangreen.

11. At Fountainbridge, Robert Mudie, Esq of Balmule, to Miss Susan Durie, only daughter of Charles Durie, Esq. of Craigluscar.

15. At Tayfield, Mr Archibald Torry, merchant in Edinburgh, to Miss J. Berry, third daughter of John Berry, Esq. of Tayfield.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 10. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Alex. Maconochie, Esq. advocate, a son.

10. At Brighton, the Lady of General James Dunlop, a son.

15. Mrs Wilkie, jun. of Foulden, a son.

17. At London, the Countess of Mansfield, a son.

—. At ditto, Lady Holland, a daughter.

23. At Orton, in Huntingdonshire, the Countess of Aboyne, a son.

28. At Calderbank West, the Lady of Charles Kerr, Esq. a son.

—. At London, Lady Mary Stopford, a daughter.

—. At Mickleham, the Lady of the Hon. David Montague Erskine, a daughter.

March 3. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Lauriston, a son.

13. At Cameron House, Dumbartonshire, Mrs Rouet Smollett, a daughter.

17. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir William Johnstone, Bart. of Caskieben, a son and heir.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Lately, at Vizagapatam, of the jungle fever, Lieut. John Reid, 9th native infantry.

Aug. At the Hague, Major George Lundin, formerly in the Dutch service, son to the deceased Andrew Lundin, Esq. of Strathearly.

Aug. 25. At Ganjam, in the East Indies, Dr George Dunbar, second son of the late Alex. Dunbar of Boath, Esq.

Lately, in the Island of Ceylon, Lieut. Chas. Douglas, of the 19th regiment.

Oct. At Bombay, in the 24th year of his age, Lieut. Chas. Ross, 3d regt. native infantry, seventh son of the late Simon Ross, Esq. of Gladfield, Rosshire.

Oct. On his passage from Madras, on board the Lord Hawkesbury, Captain Alex. Boswell Campbell, of his Majesty's 74th regiment.

Nov. 19. On board the Atlas, in the West Indies, Mr Robert Baillie, midshipman, son to Lord Polkemmet.

Dec. 1. William Gibson, overseer at Somerton estate, Jamaica, son of Mr Gibson of the Perth academy.

Dec. 13. At Venice, Charles Gordon, Esq. younger of Letterfourie, son of the late Alex. Gordon, Esq. of Letterfourie.

Dec. 26. At the Cape of Good Hope, Arthur Muter, Esq. Captain of the Union East Indiaman, second son of William Muter, Esq. of Annfield.

Jan. 19. At Port Royal, Jamaica, Miss Stewart, daughter of James Stewart, Esq. of Kingston.

Feb. 8. At Glasgow, aged 81, Mr James Jackson, upwards of 50 years postmaster of Glasgow. His scrupulous punctuality and ardent zeal in the discharge of the duties of his office, joined to a gentlemanlike behaviour in private life, procured him the respect of all.

10. At Londonderry, Ralph Babington, Esq. of Greenfoot,

10. At Forres, Sir Alexander Penrose Cuming Gordon of Altyre and Gordonston, Bart.

10. At Edinburgh, Robert Baillie, Esq. Carphin, Fife.

10. At Edinburgh, Capt. Wm. Lindsay of the Aberdeenshire militia. He was buried with military honours.

10. At London, in the 87th year of his age, the Right Hon. Edmund Sexten Pery, Lord Viscount Pery, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland. Having left only two daughters, his fortune descends to his nephew the Earl of Limerick.

11. At Harley, in Yorkshire, Sir Alex. Ramsay Irvine of Balmain, Bart. in the 90th year of his age.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Scott of Harden.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Wallace, relict of the late Mr Baillie Binshall, saddler in Edinburgh.

13. At Dundee, aged 84, Mrs Jean Robertson, relict of John Pitcairn, Esq. merchant, and formerly Provost of that burgh.

15. At Edinburgh, Margaret Gloag, only daughter of Mr Thomas Gloag, W. S.

15. At ditto, Mrs Clarkson Moncrief, spouse of Thos. Clarkson Moncrief, Esq. of Blackburn

15. At ditto, Mrs Scott of Horsleyhill.

17. At Glasgow, deservedly lamented, John Wilson, Esq. of Kelvinbank, late Town-clerk of Glasgow. Some years ago, having resigned that office, the Magistrates unanimously voted their thanks to Mr Wilson for his services while he held that office, the duties of which he had performed with great ability and integrity.

17. At Edinburgh, Lady Montgomery, widow of the deceased Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, Bart. late Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer.

17. At Brechin Castle, Miss Lucy Maule, third daughter of the Hon. William Maule of Panmure.

18. At London, Charles Graham, Esq. of Dryhill.

18. At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Grant, eldest daughter of the late Andrew Grant, Esq. banker in Edinburgh.

18. At Harvieston, George Cranstoun, Esq. of Dewar.

—. Mr Charles Adam, merchant in Dundee, and Adjutant of the 5th Forfarshire volunteers.

20. At Edinburgh, Miss Jean Margaret Gloag, daughter of the late Mr John Gloag, merchant in Edinburgh.

21. At Edinburgh, in the 83d year of his age, the venerable and respected Dr George Chapman, Rector, formerly of the Grammar school of Dumfries, and afterwards of the Academy of Banff, both which seminaries he advanced to the most flourishing state. He was a very eminent and successful teacher, having exemplified in his practice, the plan of his excellent *Treatise on Education*. His literary attainments were very considerable, and he zealously devoted himself to the communication of useful knowledge, to almost the last day of his life.

23. At Letterfourie, Miss Ann Gordon, neice to the celebrated Chevalier Ramsay.

24. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mackenzie Grieve, spouse of Dr Mackenzie Grieve.

25. At ditto, the Rev. David Black, minister of Lady Yester's Church.

25. At ditto, Mrs Catherine Campbell, widow of the late Joseph Norris, Esq. Deputy Clerk of Justiciary.

26. At ditto, aged 84, Mr John Wilde,

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late tobacconist in Edinburgh, father of John Wilde, Esq. advocate, Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh.

Feb. 27. At Edinburgh, Mr John Paterson, merchant tailor.

27. At Perth, Mr George Pentland, sen. merchant.

28. At Aberdeen, Baillie Andrew Burnett, in the 86th year of his age.

28. At Kelso, Mr Wm. Rutherford, for many years a respectable merchant there.—And at Lantonhall, March 9. Mr James Rutherford, his brother.

—. At his seat of Ardfrey, Ireland, Joseph Blake, Esq. father of the Right Hon. Lord Walscourt, and the Countess Dowager of Errol. He is succeeded in his estates by his grandson, Lord Walscourt.

—. At London, Mr Barry, the celebrated Painter.—His death was occasioned by a paralytic stroke. He had lately undertaken to paint a whole length portrait of the late lamented Lord Nelson, for the Society of Arts.

—. At London, aged 89, that venerable ornament of literature, Mrs Carter. She was distinguished early by several poems of great merit. She wrote two papers in the Rambler, one on Religion and Superstition, the other entitled "The Voyage of Life," which from the stile, can scarcely be distinguished from the papers of the learned author, Dr Johnson; but the work for which she was most distinguished, was an elegant translation of Epictetus, from the Greek, which has gone through several editions. Mrs Carter was highly esteemed by a large circle of literary acquaintance, particularly the Bishop of London, at whose house she was a constant guest.

March 1. At Gosport, Mrs Eliza Campbell, wife of Major John Campbell, Military Superintendant of the Royal Military Hospital there.

1. At Portsoy, Mr Dunbar of Netherbuckie, in the 80th year of his age.

—. At London, Lady Louisa Fitzroy, third daughter of the Duke of Grafton.

2. At Edinburgh, Miss Mary Drummond, daughter of the late James Drummond, Esq. of Croftnappock

3. James Beveridge, Esq. Blambae House, Falkland, Fife.

3. At Linlithgow, Mr John Liston, writer, eldest son of the Rev. Mr Robert Liston, late minister of Aberdour.

4. At London, Lieut.-Col. Bagwell, of the 6th dragoon guards, in consequence of a fall from his horse, by which his scull was fractured.

4. At ditto, Sir Lionel Copley, Bart. also in consequence of his horse falling with him.

5. At Edinburgh, in the 84th year of his age, George Brown, Esq. many years one of his Majesty's Commissioners of Excise for Scotland.

6. At Carronpark, Mrs Simpson of Plean, spouse of Francis Simpson, Esq. and only daughter of William Caddel, Esq. of Banton.

7. At Perth, Mrs Jean Marshall, relict of John Ross, Esq. merchant.

7. At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Ord, daughter of the late Lord Chief Baron Ord.

7. At Largnean, in Galloway, Lieut Col. Andrew Wight, Inspecting Field Officer of the Kirkcudbright district.

8. At Drunkie, William Graham Esq. of Drunkie.

8. At Carlisle, Alex. Wilson, Esq. banker.

8. At Ayr, Millar Hill Rollo, the infant son of the Hon. Roger Rollo, Collector of the Customs.

9. At Leith, Mr John Ramsay, Lieut. of his Majesty's navy.

—. At Romely, in Derbyshire, Dr Thos. Gisborne, physician to the King, and President of the College of Physicians.

12. At Woodbank, near Dalkeith, Mr John Mitchell, Collector of Excise.

12. At Hillend, near Greenock, in the 65th year of his age, Mr Hugh Crawford, sen. writer in Greenock, and late one of the magistrates of that place.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Balfour, relict of the deceased Rev. Mr Thomas Scott, minister of South Leith.

13. At ditto, Mrs Sarah Hunter, widow of the late James Hunter, Esq. banker in Ayr.

—. At Panbride, Mrs Charlotte Drummond, spouse of Mr David Watt, also lately deceased, and youngest daughter of George Drummond of Broich, Esq.

—. At London, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Bradford.

—. At Bridport, Miss Crawford, daughter of Daniel Crawford, Esq.

—. At Windsor, Capt. Alex. Grant, formerly of the first regiment of foot guards.

17. At Glasgow, in the 67th year of his age, David Dale, Esq. formerly proprietor of the Lanark Cotton Mills, and one of the Magistrates of Glasgow—generally known and admired for a noble spirit of philanthropy—in whose character were strikingly combined, successful commercial enterprize with piety, active benevolence, and public spirit. Here, if ever, a tribute of respect and admiration is due to departed worth. Originally in a low station of life, by prosperous adventures in trade, he was raised to a state of affluence, which he directed, on a grand scale, to the encouragement of industry and relief of the distressed. In a romantic den on the banks of the Clyde, the lofty Mills of Lanark arose, under his eye and fostering hand; surprised

prised and delighted the traveller, as with a scene of enchantment; and exhibited a pleasing picture of industry walking hand in hand with instruction and comfort. Hither were transplanted, and trained to virtuous habits, numerous orphans and outcasts of the streets who had been a prey to vice and misery. And there many "hapless sons of Caledonia," who were emigrating to a foreign land, found a comfortable asylum. For many years he discharged, with distinguished reputation, the office of Pastor to the Independent Congregation in Glasgow, for which he was peculiarly fitted, by a thorough knowledge of the Hebrew and Greek languages. His discourses bespoke a cultivated understanding, and liberality of sentiment. A steady friend to civil and religious liberty, he embraced men of every persuasion. Possessed of a disposition kind, hospitable and benevolent, of a heart generous, sincere, and truly philanthropic, his charities, public and private, were probably not surpassed by any individual in Scotland. As a Magistrate, he tempered justice with mercy; and, on trying occasions, he displayed a spirit of resolution, scarcely expected by those who were familiar with his unassuming manners in private society. In private life he was very affectionate to his relatives and intimate friends; sometimes in a musing contemplative frame, and sometimes endearing by a peculiar vein of cheerful pleasantry. Hence they bewail the loss of a kind father, friend and faithful monitor. The poor will feel the want of a bountiful benefactor. Glasgow is deprived of an illustrious citizen. Public institutions have lost him who was looked up to, as the general patron of every generous and laudable undertaking. Humanity has lost a warm and steady friend.

SCOTS FIARS.—*Crop* 1805.

Edinburgh.—Wheat, 30s.—Barley 21s. 9d.—Oats 18s. 9d.—Oatmeal 19s.—Pease and Beans 18s.

Haddington.—Wheat 36s. 0¾d—Barley 29s. 10d.—Oats 21s. 8¼d.—Pease 17s 2½d.

Price of Stocks.

1806.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Mar. 3.	206	—— ——	60 5/8
10.	209	—— ——	60 5/8
17.	——	—— ——	61 1/8
24.	——	—— ——	60 1/2

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1806.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
March 3.	60	73	28	33	24	29	37	44
10.	60	75	28	34	25	31	37	43
17.	60	74	28	34	24	32	36	42
24.	60	74	28	33	22	30	42	48

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peafe
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Feb. 28.	34 0	23 0	19 6	16 0
Mar. 7.	35 0	23 0	20 0	17 0
14.	34 0	22 0	18 0	18 0
21.	34 0	21 0	18 0	18 0
28.	34 0	22 0	17 6	17 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1806.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Price.		Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Price.	
		d.	d.		d.	s.
Mar. 4.	320	15	14½	50	13	1
11.	320	15	14½	50	13	1
18.	300	15	14½	60	13	1
25.	280	15	14½	50	13	1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The continuation of the Life of *Dr Pennecuick*, *T. M. C.* and *W. D.* will appear in our next.

For the Scots Mag. & Edin.r Literary Miscellany.

John Dovie!

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